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AMERICAN FORCE BEING ORGANISED TO GO TO SIBERIA?

Japanese Report Troops Will Be Taken From Manila, Tientsin, Peking

TEUTONS ON MOVE

10,000 Prisoners Advancing On Habarovsk To Fight Czechs, Is Report

The American authorities have decided to assign 300 men from Manila to the Allied expedition into Siberia, according to a Peking telegram carried by a Japanese agency last night. These, says the message, together with American troops from Tientsin and the legation guards in Peking, will form the unit to proceed to Vladivostok at the first opportunity.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, July 16.—Information from a reliable source states that, according to reports which are reaching the Czechs, Austrian and German prisoners of war, 10,000 strong, are being sent south from Habarovsk. The Czechs estimate that the enemy forces eastward are 5,000 strong. These are retreating before the advance of the Czechs for the purpose of joining the Austrians and Germans.

On the 12th the Czechs attacked the enemy on the ridge south of Spasskaia, twenty-five miles north of Nikolsk, dislodged the Bolsheviki and occupied the town on the following day.

Floods in the Onon River have destroyed the bridge. Encouraged by the success of the Czechs, General Semenoff began to advance on the 12th.

Japan Wants No Territory In Siberia, America Is Told

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, July 15.—Mr. Kawakami, secretary to Prince Tokugawa, discussed the Russian situation. He said: "Japan is not looking for any annexations or any territory. Like the other Allies she is seeking not for herself but for world advancement. 'It would not take many troops to settle the Russian situation. Possibly 100,000 could do it."

Washington.—The Japanese Red Cross Mission on the way to France are due to arrive here on Tuesday. During their stay they will be the guests of the American Red Cross, which has planned a reception in their honor. The commission is headed by Prince Tokugawa. Other members of the party include many prominent Japanese doctors. They plan to study the work of the American Red Cross with a view to adding to the efficiency of the Japanese Red Cross and giving treatment to Allies.

INVALIDED SERGEANT COMING BACK TODAY

F. Stubbings Of S. M. P., Who Went Home In 1914, Returning From Front

Sergeant F. Stubbings of the 10th Yorkshires, formerly a constable in the Shanghai Police Department, will return from the front this afternoon on the Canadian Pacific liner Monteagle to resume his duties with the local force after an absence of nearly four years.

Sergeant Stubbings, who was stationed at Wayside, left Shanghai October 16, 1914, with the first contingent. After training in England he was sent to France in 1915 and his first battle was at Loos.

From then until the last part of the Battle of the Somme, he saw active service on many fronts. Wounded severely in the legs and lungs by shrapnel at the Somme, he was sent to Blighty and was in a Red Cross hospital at Birmingham for 13 months.

Chinese Policeman Stabbed By Japanese

A Chinese police constable was stabbed and seriously wounded by a Japanese early this morning at Woosung and Quinsan Roads as the result of an affray that was reported to be an echo of the Japanese sailors' and civilians' riot at the Hongkew Police Station Tuesday night. The policeman had two knife wounds in the right side and one in the head and was taken to St. Luke's Hospital in a serious condition.

Belgian Captures Carload Of Germans

JACQUES DU PRE.

Jacques DuPre, a Belgian soldier who has been in the service of his war-stricken country since the openings days of the war, captured recently an entire carload of Germans singlehanded, and marched them to a detention camp behind the Belgian lines. DuPre has been decorated several times for exceptional valor and his latest exploit is certain to win for him added laurels.

Annexation Demands Of Allies Obstacle To Peace, Says Burian

Austrian Foreign Minister Accuses Entente Nations Of Holding Out For Territory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 16.—Count Burian, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a report on the foreign policy of Austria-Hungary, declares: "The enemy's obstinacy regarding his territorial demands concerning Alsace-Lorraine, the Trentino, Trieste and the German colonies, etcetera, appear insurmountable. We are prepared to discuss everything except the cession of our own territory."

Belgian Independence To Be Observed Sunday

Dinner To Be Held At French Club And At Verdun Gardens

Sunday will be the 88th anniversary of Belgian Independence and the commemoration of the public entry of King Leopold I. into Brussels. The collapse of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands which followed the proclamation declaring Belgium an independent state occurred in 1830 and resulted in the signing of the treaty of separation in the latter part of the year.

Because of the war, the Belgian Consulate announced yesterday that there would be no official observance of the day.

The management of Verdun Garden will serve a special dinner at nine o'clock Sunday night. There will be a concert and dancing will start at 11.30 o'clock.

Members of the Belgian community will attend a dinner at the Cercle Sportif Francais. Consul-General D. Siffert will be the guest of honor.

BRITISH BOYS UNDER 19 MUST GO TO TRENCHES

Proposal They Be Kept From Front Line Held To Be Impossible

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 15.—In the House of Commons today Sir H. P. Harris suggested that, in view of the arrival of such large reinforcements from America, British youths should not be sent to France until they were nineteen. He asked the age at which Americans are called up and whether French youths of the 1920 class are yet in the trenches.

Mr. J. I. Macpherson, Vice-President of the Army Council, regretted that the circumstances at present did not admit of the adoption of the suggestion and he declined to undertake that youths under nineteen years of age would not be sent to the front line. He understood that no Frenchmen of the 1920 class are yet in the trenches and the minimum age for American recruits was twenty-one.

War's Cost To America Thirteen Billion So Far

Loans To The Allied Nations In First Year Total Nearly Six Billion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, July 16.—Facts and figures controvert the German propaganda spread broadcast that the United States entered the war for the purpose of securing the loans she had made to the Allies. President Wilson has frequently stated that the United States entered the war to secure justice for all nations and the facts regarding loans prove the falsity of the German declarations.

In the first place the United States Government did not loan a cent to the belligerent nations before this country entered the war. Several bond issues of the belligerent countries were sold to the United States but these were private financial transactions in which the Government was not interested. The total loans of the people of the United States to the other belligerent countries previous to the entry of the United States into the war reached the high point of Gold $2,401,599,878. Of this amount only Gold $20,000,000 were loaned to the German Empire by the American people. The disparity between the amounts loaned to the Allied nations and the Germans may be taken as indicating the opinion then held in the United States as to the relative merits of the two fighting groups. Some of these loans to the belligerent nations have been repaid so that the total outstanding indebtedness of the Allied nations to the people of the United States on March 20, 1917, just previous to the entry of the United States into the war was Gold $2,255,124,878. The absurdity of the German propaganda is shown by the fact that the first loan floated by the United States exceeded that amount and the expenditures for the fiscal year just beginning will be approximately Gold $2,000 millions per month.

In the fiscal year which ended on July 1, 1918, the United States spent approximately Gold $13,000 millions on war. Therefore, if the claims of the German propagandists were true the people of the United States would have put up at the end of the present fiscal year Gold $37,000 millions to secure little more than Gold $2,000 millions. This would be unsound finance to say the least.

The latest available official figures as to the monthly expenditures of the United States since the country entered the war do not include the expenditures of June, 1918. In the following official tabulation these expenditures for June are estimated:

Month.	Gold Dollars.
Year 1917:	
March	99,950,799
April	289,893,953
May	526,565,555
June	412,723,486
July	623,160,845
August	757,457,364
September	746,378,285
October	944,368,752
November	986,081,807
December	1,105,211,859
Year 1918:	
January	1,090,356,045
February	1,012,686,985
March	1,155,793,809
April	1,215,287,779
May	1,508,195,233
June (estimated)	1,500,000,000
Total from March 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918	14,018,262,563*

(* The discrepancy between the monthly figures and the total is probably due to errors on the cable.)

Of the total disbursements, loans have been made to the nations allied against Germany up to June 30, 1918, as follows:

	Gold Dollars.
Belgium	120,550,000
Cuba	15,000,000
France	1,685,000,000
Great Britain	3,170,000,000
Greece	15,790,000
Italy	650,000,000
Russia	325,000,000
Servia	9,000,000
Total	5,990,340,000

Since June 30 some additional credits have been made to the Allies but these have not yet been officially tabulated, nor are they included in the above figures.

Of last year's war expenditures, almost Gold $13,000 millions, about one-third was raised by taxation and the balance was raised by three issues of Liberty Bonds. For the first the Government asked Gold $2,000 millions and the people responded by subscribing Gold $3,035,226,850. For the second issue the minimum asked was Gold $3,000 millions and the subscriptions totaled Gold $4,617,532,300. For the third issue the Government asked Gold $4,000 millions and the subscriptions totaled Gold $4,170,019,650.

These figures lend themselves to but one interpretation: that the United States, with but very slight material interest in the outcome of the war, is throwing its resources and money, as well as its men, into the struggle to bring victory to the cause it has espoused.

AUSTRIANS CAN'T CHECK FRENCH AND ITALIANS

Allies Maintain Pace In Albania, Taking Heights And Towns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 15.—A despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

Continuing the pursuit of the enemy in Albania, we have passed Gramsi and reached the outskirts of Cekeni-Cruja, where we are in contact with a fortified position held by the Austrians. Our left wing has established touch with the Italians, who have captured the Cafadarza Heights.

Rome, July 15.—An official communique reports:

The Italians and French carried out raids on Asiago Plateau. We repulsed a new attack at Corone.

TURK ATTACK ON JORDAN IS COMPLETE FAILURE

British Recapture All Lost Territory And 500 Prisoners Besides

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 15.—An official despatch from Palestine reports:

Enemy attacks developed on the 13th and 14th against our positions covering the passages of the Jordan and on Abu-tel-Lul Ridges, northward of Jericho.

The Indian cavalry dispersed the enemy eastward of the Jordan, landing a number and taking prisoners and machine-guns.

The enemy penetrated our positions about Abu-tel-Lul. The Australians and New Zealanders, counter attacking, entirely restored the position, taking four hundred prisoners.

The total number of prisoners captured was 510, of whom 350 were Germans.

Quentin Roosevelt Killed In Air Fight

Colonel's Youngest Son Falls In Enemy Lines Near Chateau-Thierry

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 17.—Flight-Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, the youngest son of ex-President Roosevelt, was killed during a fight in the air near Chateau-Thierry and fell in the enemy lines.

Quentin Roosevelt was the youngest of Colonel Roosevelt's four sons, all of whom are serving in the American forces with the exception of Kermit, who is with the British in Mesopotamia. Captain Archibald Roosevelt, the second son, was wounded a few months ago on the American sector in France.

GOOD WORK, CHINKIANG

China Press Correspondence

Chinkiang, July 17.—The Chinkiang Branch, Shanghai Chapter, of the American Red Cross has recently completed its canvass for members and for subscriptions to this organisation. There are only six American families resident in Chinkiang, and three representatives of American business firms; but all exerted themselves to the utmost in this effort to secure funds for the work of the Red Cross; and have cause for satisfaction in the result of this first effort to enlist interest in this cause. The Chinkiang Branch so far has enrolled:

Eight Life members.
Sixty-six Magazine members.
Five Contributing members.
Seven Sustaining members.
Seventy-one Annual members.
One hundred and fifty Associate Chinese members.
Four hundred and forty-nine junior members.

The total receipts to date are Mex. $1,389.36 and U.S. gold $150.00.

Good work, Chinkiang!

Youthful Germans Made Prisoner By French

The extent to which Germany has been driven in her need of man power is being continually illustrated by the youth of German prisoners captured by the French in their recent counter attacks. The picture shows a group of German boys who cannot be more than sixteen or seventeen years old, captured in the fighting in the Oise region.

INDIAN CONSTABLE KILLS SERGEANT IN HONGKONG

Shoots Superior, Sets Fire To Police Station And Ends Own Life

Reuter's Pacific Service

Hongkong, July 18.—Sergeant Glendenning in charge of Tai-O Police Station, Lantao Island, was murdered by an Indian constable yesterday morning.

This Indian constable was charged on Tuesday with theft from the other men. He was let out on bail and returned to the station to procure his kit. Without warning, he entered the charge room where Sergeant Glendenning was seated and shot him in the breast, mortally wounding him. He then ran amok and set fire to the station, from which Mrs. Glendenning and her baby were unable to escape.

Later Sergeant Perkins, who was patroling on board a steam launch, observed that matters were amiss at the station. He landed and proceeded to it, where he was in time to rescue Mrs. Glendenning and the baby from a verandah. He discovered Sergeant Glendenning lying dead in a pool of blood and also the body of his murderer, who had committed suicide with his own service rifle.

ALLIED AIR RAID DELAYS GERMAN RAIL TRAFFIC

Railway Station At Gladbach Incinerated And Lines And Crossings Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, July 15.—Les Nouvelles learns that the Allied air raid on Gladbach on the night of the 12th-13th resulted in the incineration of the railway station and widespread destruction of the lines and crossings. Traffic to Holland was demonstrably much disorganised.

The British aviators attacking Zeebrugge sank a tug which was endeavoring to remove one of the sunken British cruisers.

Hertling Making Bid For Belgian Favor

Promise Of Restoration Given For That Purpose, Says Amsterdam Message

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 15.—An additional telegram regarding Count Hertling's references to Belgium shows that the Chancellor said that the invasion and occupation of Belgium were necessities forced on Germany. Belgium would be held as a pledge in order to obtain conditions of peace which would prevent her becoming a jumping off ground for the enemy, not only militarily but also economically. Germany must prevent herself being strangled economically after the war.

The German Chancellor insidiously proceeded to attempt to influence Belgian opinion in favor of Germany.

CHINA TO BUILD SHIPS FOR AMERICAN BOARD

Announcement Made In Washington Contracts Have Been Let To Government

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, July 16.—China has been added to the list of nations building ships to defeat Germany. The American Shipping Board has contracted with the Chinese Government to build four ships at Shanghai with a cargo carrying capacity of 10,000 tons each, and has agreed to take an option for building 80,000 tons additional. The expenditure involved is $30,000,000. 35,000 tons of steel are to be shipped from the United States and other materials are to be furnished in China. Deliveries begin six months after the steel is received. China is eager to take a greater part in the war, harmonising with the Allies to check German tyranny in German efforts expended in the Far East. The Chairman of the Shipping Board said he found China splendidly equipped. The Chinese Government yard ranks as one of the most efficient in the world.

No official confirmation of the United States shipping contract has as yet reached the Kiangnan Dock officials here, they stated last night, but word in affirmation of the deal is expected shortly.

PRISONER AGREEMENT SATISFIES LORD NEWTON

British And Germans Interned In Switzerland And Holland Are Included

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 16.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that Lord Newton, the Government delegate to the War Prisoners Conference, interviewed, said that the agreement concerning prisoners of war was satisfactory. Neither side had gained any advantage. The negotiations were very difficult owing to the importance attached to the Germans to the prisoners in the colonies, and sometimes a breakdown of the Conference was threatened. The difficulties were overcome only at the last moment.

The Daily Telegraph correspondent adds that the agreement comprises British and German subjects interned in Holland and Switzerland.

The Hague, July 16.—Speaking at the final meeting of the War Prisoners Conference after an agreement had been reached, the British delegate, Lord Newton, pointed out that though the agreement had been very difficult it was still more difficult to carry out its provisions owing to peculiar circumstances, the chief of which was the difficulty of transport as the Germans held by Great Britain were scattered throughout the globe. He hoped, however, that the provisions of the agreement would be liberally interpreted by both parties, both remembering that any difficulties which might arise would react on the prisoners themselves.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE IS FAILURE; ALLIES ARE STRIKING BACK

Berlin Communique Admits Counter-attacks Near Rheims Are Successful

AMERICAN VICTORY

Enemy Driven Back To Marne And 1,500 Prisoners Captured

DRIVE IS CRUSHED

Assaults Break Down With Severe Losses East Of Rheims

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 16.—The German official communique issued this evening reports:

The enemy delivered violent counter attacks on the Marne front, achieving some local successes southwestward of Rheims. The situation is unchanged eastward of Rheims.

Paris, July 16.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

The Germans were unable to resume the general attack which was broken yesterday but they violently endeavored to enlarge their local successes.

The fighting was particularly stubborn south of the Marne this morning and afternoon. We impeded their attempt to advance up the river by a defense foot by foot and held it on the line Ceuilly-Leuvoigny. We delivered a counter attack on the front St. Aignan-La Chapelle-Mont Hoden. We took these places and carried our line to the heights dominating the valley of the Marne in the region of L'Abour-Donnerie.

The Franco-Italian forces between the Marne and Rheims repulsed several attempts made by the enemy and maintained their position.

Stopped East Of Rheims

East of Rheims the Germans this morning resumed their violent artillery preparation, after which attacks followed at several points. A powerful attempt in the direction of Beaumont-sur-Vesle was unable to debouch from Prunay. Our fire broke down two attacks west of the river in the sector of Suippe. The fighting was equally lively north of Craonne and east of Tahure, where the enemy attacked. The efforts of the enemy were everywhere in vain and his storming troops were repulsed with heavy losses.

Orders found on prisoners confirm that the attack on the Champagne front was carried out by fifteen divisions in the front line with ten in reserve and it was intended to advance twenty kilometers the first day and to reach the Marne on the right.

Our aviators have played a very important part in the battle, especially along the Marne. Notwithstanding the dense smoke concealing the bridges thrown by the enemy, our aviators discovered and attacked them from a low altitude, destroying two which were covered with troops, who were thrown into the river.

Fourteen tons of projectiles were scattered on convoys and columns debouching on the northern bank during the daytime and fourteen tons were dropped on his bivouacs during the night.

There has been severe fighting in the air. Forty-one enemy machines were felled or disabled and nine balloons set on fire yesterday.

Violent Battle South Of Marne

The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

The battle continued towards the end of yesterday afternoon and yesterday evening with redoubled violence. From Chateau-Thierry to Rheims the enemy, accentuating his efforts to enlarge his gains, launched furious attacks. The fighting was particularly violent south of the Marne and in the region of Chatillon.

The French and American troops resisted the enemy magnificently and counter-attacked vigorously on several occasions. South of the Marne the Germans were unable to pass the line St. Agnan-La Chapelle-Mont Hodon and the southern confines of the forests of Bouquigny. We took a thousand prisoners in this region. We hold Mareuil-le-Port.

North of the Marne we held the enemy at the southern approaches of Chatillon and the southeastern borders of Rodemat Wood.

There was no appreciable change on the rest of the line.

The enemy made no attempt during the night.

East of Rheims the Germans, exhausted by their fruitless struggle yesterday, were unable to pass beyond our cover zone, which runs through Prunay and the southern borders of the wood northward of the Roman Road as far as Suippes and in the region north of Perthes-les-Hurlus. Our battle positions have not been encroached upon anywhere.

Prisoners report that the German losses yesterday were extremely high.

Americans Smash At Fossoy

London, July 16.—Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters wired this evening:

The reports from the whole battlefield indicate that, except in a few minor localities, the German offensive up to the present has been a complete failure and our new prisoners are saying that they are convinced they are beaten.

An enemy carrier pigeon message has been captured east of Chateau-Thierry which says "the situation is serious. There is no chance of making further progress in this locality."

East of Rheims early this morning we were not only holding up the attempts made by the enemy to advance but we appear to have broken up the spirit of the enemy. At one place here our counter attack drove the enemy out from a salient.

In the region of Fossoy we improved our position during the night and drove the enemy across the river, taking a thousand prisoners.

Reuter's agency is authoritatively informed that up to eight o'clock last night the situation on the French front showed very little change. The attacks were continued yesterday by the armies of von Bulow and von Boehm, the two armies forming the left wing of the group commanded by the Crown Prince.

East of Rheims until seven o'clock yesterday evening heavy attacks were made by the enemy along the whole front, especially at Souain, in which tanks assisted. There was also an attack against Prunay, in which the Germans captured a small wood southeast of Prunay. All attacks in this region except these two were repulsed with very heavy loss, and the French line of resistance is everywhere intact.

Americans Recapture Fossoy

West of Rheims very heavy attacks were launched in the valley of the Marne and south of Dormans. The enemy threw six bridges over the Marne between Dormans and Reuilly along a front of four miles. At no point west of Rheims has the enemy penetrated the French positions more than four miles. The Americans have recaptured Fossoy and Crezantz.

Up to the present the evidence available shows that the enemy intended to make a really big effort. Out of over thirty German divisions engaged up to the present, a large proportion came from Prince Rupprecht's army. It is regarded as improbable that the Germans will undertake another offensive while the present offensive is proceeding, and the idea that this is a diversion can be definitely put aside.

The situation is distinctly good. The French are quite satisfied and say they have the situation well in hand. The enemy's progress on the first day of his offensive has been nothing like that of his March or May offensives. Evidently the present offensive will not run the same course as the others, though it cannot yet be said that it is definitely held up.

The only news this morning is that fighting is still in progress.

An American official communique issued last evening reported:

Eastward of Chateau-Thierry, where the enemy succeeded this morning in crossing the Marne on our front and gaining some ground, we counter attacked and drove back the enemy to the Marne, taking 500 prisoners.

In Vosges five trench raids attempted by the enemy broke down.

Americans Command Marne

Reuter's correspondent at American headquarters wired last evening:

The Americans in the bend of the river Marne now command the river in front of them so that the German plan here has been completely upset.

A famous division of German troops on our left of the bend repeatedly attempted all day to cross but all its assaults withered under our fire and not a single German crossed the river.

Our prisoners captured in the counter attack made in the river bend now total between a thousand and 1,500, including the complete staff of an enemy brigade.

Fighting continues very fiercely.

When the Germans south of Jaulgonne rushed forward this morning they had an objective fifteen kilometers distant. The enemy is still remote from that objective and two hours after the time fixed for reaching it the Americans organised a counter attack while open fighting was in progress. The Germans retired hesitatingly at first but soon many broke and ran, and within three hours the enemy had been driven back to the river. The American machine gunners contributed very effectively to defeating the plans of the enemy.

(By wireless).—A German official communique reported yesterday:

The enemy attacked yesterday southwestward of Ypres and penetrated our fighting zone on a limited breadth.

(By wireless).—The German official communique issued last evening reported:

Foch Is Satisfied

To the southwestward and eastward of Rheims we penetrated parts of the French positions.

Reuter's Agency learned last evening that the French Higher Command are very pleased with the situation.

Additional particulars to Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters show that at noon the offensive on the Prunay-Massiges sector has been held everywhere, except near Prosnes, while the enemy has occupied Prunay, which was half a mile behind the line of attack.

West of Rheims, between Colommes and Fossoy the enemy progressed on a front of twenty miles to an average of two to three miles with a maximum depth of three and a half miles at Belval and Camblezy.

In the House of Commons at 11.26 last evening Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that the Prime Minister had received a telephonic communication from headquarters in which Generalissimo Foch reported that he was well satisifed with the result of the day's fighting.

Mr. Bonar Law read a special communique received at eleven p.m. in which it was stated that an American counter attack south of the Marne had resulted in the capture of a thousand prisoners. East of Rheims the enemy had been very heavily repulsed. He had suffered severe losses and had recived a complete check.

Military critics agree that it would be premature to describe the German offensive as the main German attack although the size of the offensive, in which it is estimated that sixty divisions are engaged, suggests that it is the main attack. It is known hat the Germans have prepared attacks at many other points, notably on the Amiens front.

How Attack Began

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reported yesterday:

The news received up to mid-day is reassuring and on the whole favorable. The German infantry attacked between three and four o'clock this morning on the whole line, except at Rheims. The attack comprises two main sectors: one Chateau-Thierry to Verneuil, thence northeastward to west of Rheims; the other, from Fort La Pompelle, east of Rheims, to Main de-Massiges. In this eastern sector the enemy made no progress this morning; on the contrary his attack has been shattered. The main weight of the onslaught was against the sector between Chateau-Thierry and Rheims and the fiercest fighting has been proceeding all this morning along the Valley of the Marne, the enemy endeavoring to force the passage of the river in the eastern sector. The enemy employed tanks in strong force.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wired yesterday afternoon:

East of Rheims the enemy is operating in the Champagne Pouilleuse, the most desolate region in Central France. It is impossible for him to achieve a victory here.

It is in no way clear that this is the main attack. It may be a diversion intended to draw our reserves from Flanders to prepare the way for a German attack in that region. The sea or Paris must be the enemy's final aim, consequently he will probably throw his whole strength into the attack between Chateau-Thierry and Rhemis with a view to enlarging his base between the Aisne and the Marne for an advance on Paris.

Appalling Losses On Marne

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wires this evening:

Prisoners stated that the Germans planned for the first day of their offensive an advance of twelve miles on the whole front.

Crossing the Marne the enemy's losses were appalling. Finally he threw half a dozen bridges over the river, two of which were thirty-five feet wide and flung numerous troops across. The French airmen rained bombs on the concentrated troops waiting and the troops crossing the bridges, two of which were destroyed.

Altogether the enemy's gains have been far less than on March 21 or May 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

The New Zealanders carried out a successful raid in the neighborhood of Hebuterne, taking over thirty prisoners and twelve machine-guns.

We slightly improved our line in the Villers-Bretonneux sector after sharp fighting.

We also took a few prisoners in the neighborhood of Locon.

The hostile artillery was active southwestward of Albert and somewhat active at different points of the northern British front.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

We again advanced our line this morning in the neighborhood of Villers-Bretonneux.

We drove off a party of the enemy which attempted to attack one of our posts.

The total number of prisoners captured in our operation yesterday at Ridge Wood was 328.

Aviation.—Yesterday we heavily bombed the railway sidings at Roulers, dumps at Warneton and Bapaume, Bruges Docks and also the dredging parties at Zeebrugge.

We brought down nine aeroplanes and three balloons. Five of our aeroplanes are missing.

The Times states that the intermingling of French and British troops has ceased. It says the British troops which were on the Marne front have gone north while the French units in the region of Ypres have rejoined the main French forces.

The Daily News is informed that the British up to the present have not been engaged in the battle now in progress and it is stated in London that the armies on the West front are being rearranged and that a number of French units are now in British lines.

Germans Far Behind Schedule

Paris, July 16.—A semi-official communique issued yesterday stated:

Orders found on prisoners show that the Germans were to reach Epernay this evening, Chalons-sur-Marne tomorrow and Sezanne, twenty-five miles south southwest of Epernay, on the 17th.

The Germans employed thirty to thirty-five divisions, or nearly a division to every two kilometers of front.

The enemy has sustained heavy losses. One division of shock troops, instead of being relieved early in the evening, was compelled to be sent back in the morning to be reformed. East of Rheims hundreds of German dead are hanging on our barbed wire while numerous enemy tanks strew the ground.

The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported:

After a violent artillery preparation the Germans attacked this morning from Chateau-Thierry to Main-de-Massiges. Our troops are energetically sustaining the shock of the enemy on a front of about eighty kilometers. The battle is proceeding.

The official French communique issued last evening reported:

The German attack began about 4.30 this morning and continued all day long on both sides of Rheims with unabated violence.

West of Rheims there were furious struggles in the region of Reuilly-court-Thiezy-Vassy to south of the Marne, which the enemy succeeded in crossing at some points between Fossoy and Dormans.

A vigorous American counter attack drove back to the north bank the enemy elements which reached the southern bank of the Marne to the west of Fossoy.

Between Dormans and Rheims the French and Italian troops are tenaciously resisting on the line Chatillon-sur-Marne-Cuchery-Marfaux-Bouilly.

East of Rheims the German attack, which extended from Sillery to Main-de-Massiges, encountered an impregnable defense. The enemy renewed his efforts between Prunay and Les Marquises and in the regions north of Prosnes and Souain, but despite repeated attacks he has been unable to breach our fighting positions.

The fifth German offensive since March 21 began yesterday at daybreak, covering a total front of about sixty miles from Chateau-Thierry to Main-de-Massiges with Epernay, fifteen miles southwest of Rheims, and Chalons-sur-Marne, twenty-six miles southeast of Rheims, as the main objectives, but the results gained by the attacking masses, at least forty divisions at the outset being hurled against the iron barrier of French, American and Italian troops, amount to a serious set back and a signal failure as, if the enemy progressed slightly at a few points, their advance is entirely out of proportion to the scale of the attack and the stupendous sacrifices they made. Not a single minor objective was attained and at all vital points the enemy was securely held.

Enemy Expected Big Gain

According to the orders found on prisoners, the gain of a very large amount of ground at the outset of the offensive was expected by the Germans. The same orders show that many divisions which were to be engaged only on the second and third day had to be hurled into the attack before noon on the first day, so great were the losses sustained at the very beginning of the battle.

The German artillery preparation began at midnight but it was forestalled by the French who, an hour earlier, began an intense shelling on the whole front from which an attack could be launched, which caused havoc in the German ranks and considerably hampered their dash.

On the West front of the attack the Germans crossed the Marne at points between Fossoy and Formans. A magnificent counter attack by the Americans drove the Germans back from some of these points to the northern bank of the Marne, destroying the bridges they had hastily built and drowning many hundreds of the enemy in the river.

Between Dormans and Rheims the enemy masses, after making slight progress, were soon held in check by our stubborn resistance.

East of Rheims the Germans failed utterly in their desperate and repeated efforts to break through. At no point did they penetrate the main fighting positions of the defenders.

To sum up, at the present time the general situation on the whole front, the Germans have failed to realise their plan to make a rapid initial advance and the German onslaught is being victoriously held.

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American Aeroplanes May Fly To Europe

Trial-Flights Across Atlantic May Be Made Soon, British General Believes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, July 15.—The newspapers ascribe to Major-General Brancker, who is now on a mission to the United States to coordinate the efforts of Great Britain and America in aviation, the statement that the British and American Governments may undertake flights across the Atlantic this year with a view to testing the practicability of sending American aeroplanes to Europe by air.

AMAH CAPTURES ROBBER

Dzung Ah-lo will never qualify as a fullback, but an amah, who tackled Dzung and held him until he was downed by the police, might be welcomed on an American college football eleven in these war times after her performance of Wednesday night.

Dzung had three accomplices acting as his interference and although the amah couldn't spill the interference, she got Dzung and he was penalised in the Mixed Court yesterday.

The four men attempted to rob the residence at 351 Weihaiwei Road. One was armed with a knife.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE.

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza ...... July 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. T'shima M. July 19
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per C.P.R. s.s. E. of Japan July 20
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela ....July 20
For Europe, etc:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. July 23

MAILS DUE.

From U.S. and Canada:—
Per C.R.P. s.s. Monteagle .. July 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru July 21

N.B. A duplicate mail will be sent by str. Venezuela on Saturday if so marked; otherwise mail will go by the Empress of Japan, via Vancouver.

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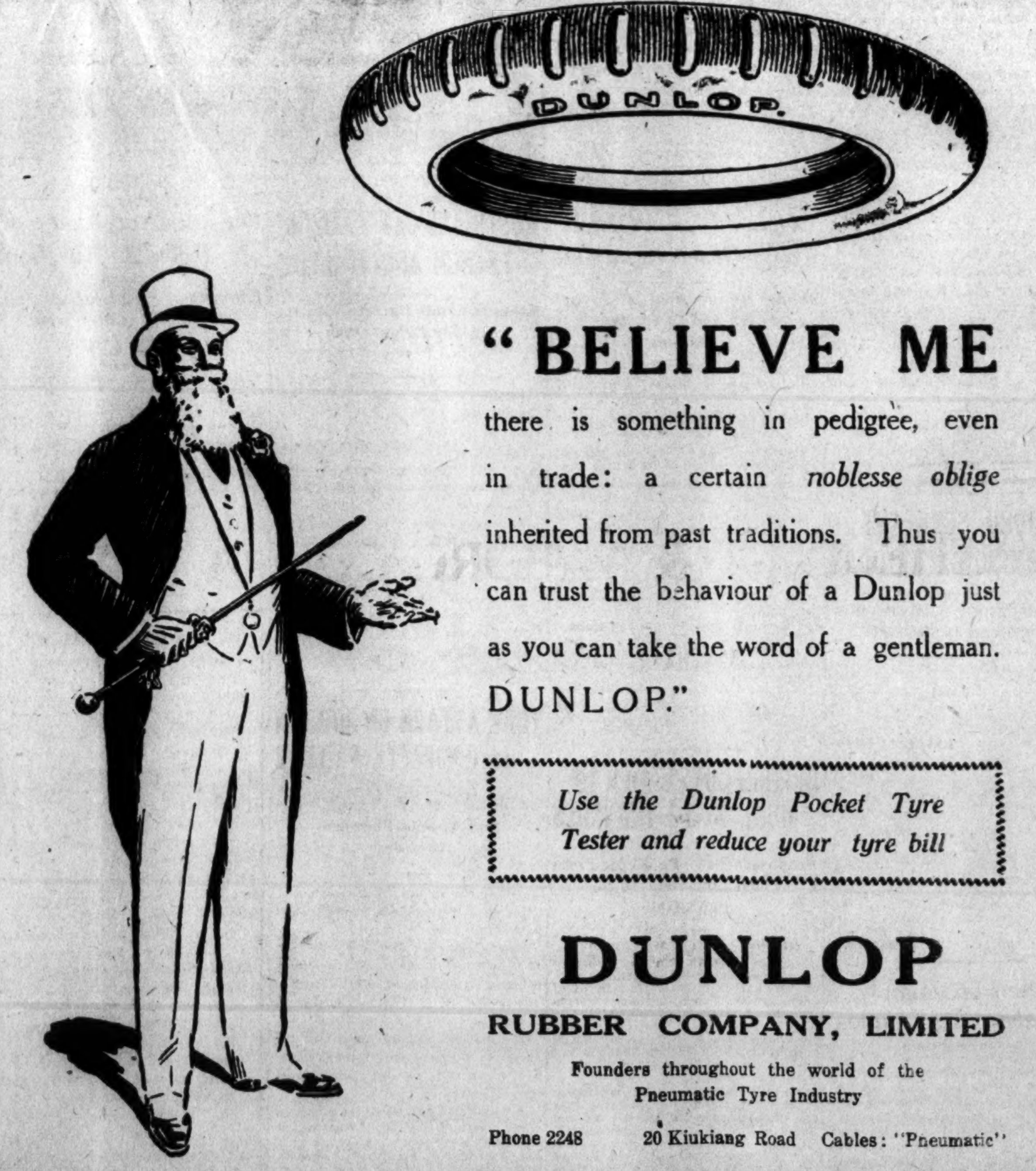

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WARN THE KAISER OF HUNGER PERIL

German Physicians Demand Quick Relief Measures, Captured Information Shows

DEATH RATE IS ALARMING

Mortality Of 68 Per 1,000 Among Infants, Children, And Women

By Edwin L. James

American Army Headquarters on the Marne, June 12.—Evidence of the greatest importance as to internal conditions in Germany has just come into the possession of the Americans through captured documents and the testimony of a captured medical officer.

On May 8 at Heidelberg there was held a meeting of scientists and physicians from all parts of Germany, at which resolutions were sent to the Kaiser, the Chancellor, and the Reichstag demanding immediate governmental aid to combat serious health conditions. This resolution set forth that the death rate among infants, women and children had risen to 68 per thousand, and pointed out the increasing peril to the German civilian population. It was pointed out that sanitary conditions were bad and getting worse, that four years of not enough food had placed the civilian population in a position where it could not offer normal resistance to disease. Especial attention was drawn to the ravages of Spring epidemics, due to malnutrition.

Physicians reported the great prevalence of abscesses among war factory workers. It was also learned that the decree of May 16, reducing the bread ration from 200 grams to 160 grams, stated that the reduction was decreed until crops arrived from the Ukraine. It was stated that the German people were coming to doubt the receipt of food supplies from the Ukraine, and there was general dissatisfaction with the peace made with the Russians.

The recent treaty with Austria aroused the suspicion that the people would be victims of the Annexationists, hunger for territory; and the prospect of a fifth winter of war brought a serious situation for the German Government.

According to captured officers, the German people have greatest dread of America's coming strength in the war. While this has been partially assuaged for a while by promises from Hindenburg and the Kaiser of victory before our full weight can be felt, they said the failure of the Somme drive to end the war as promised made the people doubtful.

Evidence from a number of sources indicates that if the German Government does not win the war in the next four months, there is a prospect of a grave crisis in Germany. Prisoners insist the situation is becoming desperate.

A very intelligent officer expressed the conviction that the capture of Paris would not end the war. He even said that if the Germans went as far as Bordeaux, the war would not be ended, with the Americans in it.

That Germany is banking greatly on winning the war quickly is shown by the fact that of fifty prisoners captured the other day by the Americans, every one carried a new pocket mirror with a picture of Hindenburg on the back and also a postal card showing the German soldier, Austrian soldier, and Turk soldier under their flags with the caption "Last and Winning Drive." All this shows that Germany is in desperate need of peace.

To one who has seen as much misery of refugees and evacuees as I have, there is especial significance in the contents of a letter from home taken from a captured officer just back from leave. It told of the terror of British night raiding on the Rhine towns and of thousands of people those towns for safety. It said the exodus from Coblenz, Cologne, and Metz was very large. It also told how a bomb, falling on a German troop train, had killed 120 soldiers on the way to the American Toul front. Another British aviator wrecked the Cologne station and destroyed a big picric acid factory. The station was hurriedly repaired, but was wrecked again two nights later by British bombers.

I talked with one of these British bombers in Paris the other day, and asked him how he felt while dropping bombs on civilians.

He replied quietly:

"They killed my sister in London."

Starvation Spreads In Germany

Paris, June 13, (Havas Agency.)—Germany, although attacking on the western front, is starving, says the Echo de Paris. An article appearing in the Berlin Arbeiter Zeitung relates the detail of six children starving to death in an orphanage at Zenefort, Thuringia. The orphanage was found to have been ransacked by its starving inmates and physicians who visited the place found several of the children sheer skeletons.

Professor Franz E. Hein, a widely known economist, writing in the Bayerische Zeitung of Munich, warns the Germans that the coming weeks will be harder than any that have passed, and professes to foresee a general paralysis of the supply of wheat.

Washington, June 13.—The food situation in Germany is such that the best informed judge it is "somewhat desperate," according to an article by Professor Hein published in Cologne, June 9. "That probably is the reason why the empire is continuing to send without reckoning her soldiers to butchery," he says.

Despatches to the French Embassy today brought quotations from Hein's article, which said that the recent reduction of the bread ration from 200 to 150 grams daily had deeply moved public opinion in Germany and had raised some rather pessimistic comment in the German newspapers. Hein tells his compatriots that they are wrong in imagining that the trying period through which they are passing at present is the worst of the year.

"You must expect," he says, "to see still harder times. As for our German corn, considered in the best light and counting upon the most favorable atmospheric conditions, not more than half the necessary flour will be found for the needs of the German people. That is the truth. I consider that it would be detrimental to hide this from the public, which, deceived so many times, will end by doubting everything. It would be better to tell it than to let the people live in confidence until the fatal moment of surprise.

London, June 13, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Private letters from Germany which have come into Allied hands indicate the heavy weight which the war has imposed upon the poor in that country. Anxiety for peace finds frequent expression, as well as anger with the militarist element in the nation.

"We hope that peace will come soon," writes a man from Berlin, "for, if the war lasts much longer, then the people here will make peace. Twice already there have been small riots, but when the third comes it won't go well with the rich people. For the poor there is so little food that they can hardly live, while the rich people have stores laid up for years. Poor people are only fit to be shot. The men in the field suffer for the rich and we have to go hungry."

Along the same lines a man from Central Germany writes the following:

"If the rich had nothing to eat, as we poor people have, the war would soon come to an end."

Many of the letters return again and again to attacks on the militarists and Junkers of Germany, who are held responsible for the continuation of the war and the consequent misery of the people.

"As long as the militarists insists that 'the Fatherland must be greater,' there will be no peace" writes a woman from Stettin, and disgust with the methods of the Pan-Germans is a strong note in letters from all parts of the country.

A prominent member of the Vienna Food Bureau has made the following statement to a representative of the newspaper Die Zeit, a copy of which has been received here:

"Unfortunately Vienna must give up hope of better food conditions during the summer. The Ukraine is our only hope for June."

Wins French War Cross For Saving Three Lives

LIEUTENANT FEIBER.

Lieutenant Julius Feiber, of Brooklyn, N. Y., while on his way to the front lines with supplies from a base hospital, saw three American soldiers wounded under fire. He got them to safety. His task was so dangerous that he was given the French War Cross and a special cross and citation, and was especially congratulated by Major Perkins, head of the American Red Cross in France.

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN HARDOON TAX CASE

Suit Brought By Council On Higher Land Assessment Heard In Supreme Court

The case of the Municipal Council against Mr. S. A. Hardoon, wherein the plaintiff claims Tls. 978.82 as land tax for the past half year, was tried before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday, judgment being reserved. Mr. D. McNeill appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. R. N. Macleod for the defendant.

The Council's claim deals with B. C. lot 33, property at the corner of Kiangse and Nanking Roads, and claims quoting the Land Regulations, tax from January 1 at the rate of 6/10 of one percent on a valuation of Tls. 87,029 per mow. The lot measures mow 3, fun 7, li 4 and haou 9. The assessed value of the cadastral lot is Tls. 70,000 per mow but the Council contends that last year a portion of the lot was acquired for public purposes at a price based on a valuation of Tls. 87,029, and under the Land Regulation the levy on the remainder is thus raised to the apply to the higher figure.

The defendant, while admitting the allegations in the Council's claim, objects that the proviso set forth is calculated to cause an unequal rating of different landowners and is contrary to principles of natural justice. He offers the tax on the assessed value of Tls. 70,000.

When the case was opened Sir Havilland raised the question of the court's jurisdiction and said that it was a question of interpreting the Land Regulations and whether they should be construed by a court which was only binding on its own subjects. He said that he did not wish to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the Court of Consuls.

Mr. Macleod opened his case after some further argument. The facts in the case, he said, were that in 1916 the Council acquired a piece of the property at the corner of Kiangse and Nanking Roads. The question of how much should be paid for the surrender was dealt with by negotiation and the agreement did not come before the Land Commissioners for them to determine the amount. Subsequently the Council claimed land tax on the remainder of the property at a rate based on the surrender value and the attitude of the defendant was that this could not be done, because the assessment, or the valuations making up the assessment, were valuations on all the different lots, all made on the same basis. To alter any one of these values for tax purposes was beyond the power of the ratepayers.

Messrs. P. Peebles and S. J. Halse were called as witnesses for the defense and after Mr. McNeill has stated the plaintiffs' case judgment was reserved.

Today's Band Program

Performances by the Public Band will be given today, weather permitting, programs as follows:

(1) In the Hongkew Recreation Ground at 5.30 p.m.:

1. March, Southern Sweethearts ... Johnson
2. Overture, Tutti in Maschera ... Pedrotti
3. Waltz, Parisienne .... Ganne
4. Selection, The Bohemian Girl ... Balfe
5. Serenade .... Leoncavallo
6. Selection, Our Miss Gibs. Caryll

(2) In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.:

1 March, Jock's Patrol. Godfrey
2. Overture, William Tell. Rossini
3. Waltz, Tres Jolie .... Waldteufel
4. Selection, Faust .... Gounod
5. (a) Intermezzo, Fairie Voices ... Growe
   (b) Two Step, Happy Hippos ... Kennedy
6 Waltz, Dreaming .... Nemo
7. Sketch, The Alabama Minstrels ... Knowles
8. Selection, The Girls of Gottenberg .... Monckton

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday, at noon, and is due to arrive at Woosung tomorrow, at 7.30 a.m. She will be despatched for Vancouver B.C., via Japan and Victoria, B.C. from the Customs Jetty at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Dalny, Chefoo and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Tientsin for Dalny on Wednesday.

The P.M. s.s. Venezuela left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The str. Kabafuto Maru left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.H. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong or Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The R.M.S. s.s. Monteagle is expected to arrive at Hongkew Wharf, Chaufoong Road, between two and four o'clock this afternoon.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Haean from Foochow: Messrs. H. Murphy, J. Forsyth and E. Brewster and Mrs. Brewster.

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi from River Ports: Mrs. Cox. Mr. and Mrs. Bernhom and child, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Perkin, Father Tropz and Dr. and Mrs. T. S. Kurch and child.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kiangwo from River Ports: Mr. and Mrs. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Robjohn, Messrs. J. C. McCaig, J. C. Landy and Moore.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru from Japan:—Messrs. J. B. Johns, E. Shinjo, Wang and Chang.

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza from Vladivostok:—Messrs. A. Williams, Archipoff, Dannenbergson, Nepomniaschi, Calandadze, Posniakoff, Coberidze, Dvorson, Katsenellenbogan, Caplan, Holiants, K. Julian, Sing, C. Y. Chou, Van Yin-tai Sun Wan-ching, Hoa Prim-kui, Wan Sa-chu, Yan Wanching, Sui Fan-fu, J. Mifflet, A. Martin, Y. Sad, Germits, Guionis, Walter, Markevitch and Jevellagin, Mr. and Mrs. Bielkhman, Mrs. Borimevitch and 2 children, Mrs. Rosseliet, Mrs. Colobitskaia, Mrs. Ivanoff and 2 children, and Mrs. Nejdanoff.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru for Japan:—Mrs. Burkhardt and 2 children, Mrs. De La Touche and child, Messrs. Sabattie, E. Ruhstaller, M. P. Walker, Dr. Bliss, Miss Sabattie, Mr. Y. Tahara, Mr. T. Ide, Master Mcgill, Miss McIntosh, Mrs. R. Tornaghi, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Chu and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. N. Sekiguchi and child, Mrs. A. E. C. Hindson and child, Misses G. G. Johnson, McNeil, H. C. Bowser, and Messrs. C. Kearsley, Y. Tsunoda, S. Z. Young.

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President And War Industries Board Considering Plan For Co-ordination Of Materials As Evolved By Secretary Houston

TO CONTINUE FOR WAR; END COMMERCIAL RIVALRY

British And French High Commissions Are Interested In Proposal—Stettinius To Be Abroad For Months

By Herbert Bayard Swope

Washington, June 8.—And now for a Supreme Economic Dictator for the Allies and America!

One man—perhaps it would be better to say superman—to sit in Paris, London or Washington and there marshal the economic forces of the nations aligned against the Central Powers, together with the neutrals whose strength is available to use. One man to demand from each country the fullest production of which that country is capable, and then, having pooled the resources of all, to distribute to each according to its need.

That is the plan. It is, in brief, a world-wide Socialistic communism which shall last for the duration of the war and as much longer as may be necessary for the defense of our Allies and ourselves against Germany. It might even mark the beginning of a broader, wider, deeper League of Nations than heretofore discussed, a league that shall be effective in preserving peace through removing that fruitful source of war—commercial rivalry.

Idea Of Secretary Houston

The idea belongs mostly to David Houston, the Secretary of Agriculture, who has been a close student of war conditions. It has aroused the interest of the British and French High Commissions and has been submitted to the President and to the War Industries Board and the other bodies charged with the business of handling problems related to the plan.

The subject is still in the discussive stage, but so marked in the need for a more intensive co-ordination of the various elements underlying the question of raw and manufactured materials that sentiment is being crystalised in such a way as to make reorganisation of some sort certain, even though it may not be wholly along the lines laid out.

As Secretary Houston visualises the situation, the war is being fought no less with material than with men. The world allied against the Kaiser has unified the military operations under one hand. He believes that the next great step is to unify the economic and industrial forces. It was America that finally brought order out of chaos in putting through the single-headed military control, and now it may be America whose business ingenuity and breadth of vision shall evolve a new system of regulating the wide-reaching and always perplexing problem of world supply.

Advantage Of One Head

To bring about thorough industrial teamwork necessary to the support of the allied armies and the countries behind them, the backers of the plan believe there must be a supreme council or director general of the international resources. Such a body or such a man would be primarily charged with the collection and distribution of the raw materials, such as coal, copper, iron and other minerals and oils.

Through a system of surveys and checks he would be able to say to any one country that it would be expected to furnish so-and-so much material of a certain nature, and that the difference between its output and its needs would be supplied by a sister land, which had a surplus of the commodity, but would probably be facing a lack in something else.

In a way this method is being followed now by the various high commissions of the different countries in the alliance. But a supreme head, be it one or several, could put itself in a position to check off the actual needs as against questionable ones. There could be vast saving in time and money effected by systematising deliveries and in restricting them to actual war needs.

Baruch's Name Mentioned

Those who favor the project say that its importance cannot be overestimated; that if Napoleon were alive today he would be as attentive to the industrial organisation of his forces as he would be to the military operations.

Already the Allied Purchasing Commission has made considerable progress along the line indicated. The purchases are handled as a part of the War Industries Board, of which Bernard M. Baruch is the head. His name is frequently mentioned as the one of the job should it be created.

Through this board there has been virtual domination established in several of the great raw staples. The nitrate supply, for example, is controlled and exploited for the benefit of all the Allies. But this method has not been carried far enough. There have been many cases brought to light in which private interests of the different countries have bid against each other and other instances in which there has been an overestimation of need, to supply which has caused shortage elsewhere.

Centralise Industrial Problem

There is no scientific way at present of determining the proper priority that should be awarded. If Britain and France, to give a case in point, both wanted copper, the Supply Dictator would have the right to go behind the claims to discover which were the more urgent and more essential to the chief business of the moment, winning the war.

Into the hands of the dictator would be placed the material reserves of all the nations. From this store would be drawn the supplies as they became needed. It would centralise the industrial problem, and while aiding war work would be a further measure of regulating the non-essential activities.

The organisation, were it brought into existence, would be of great help in carrying on an economic war against Germay and her allies now and later on should the plan of curtailment of supplies for German consumers be adopted after peace comes.

The scheme would be broad enough to include agricultural regulations. In fact, so important is this subject becoming that there is an agitation under way to have America's Department of Argiculture represented at the principal capitals. Recently the Commerce Department has been sending special agents abroad and now the suggestion is made, and it is receiving strong support, that the same course be followed with respect to the Agriculture Department.

Stettinius To Pave Way

An an evidence of what world-wide control of supply means, the work of the Food Administration is submitted. Herbert Hoover acts practically for the whole world. He keeps the lines together by making the demands fit into the production. This requires adjustment, as it did last winter when the meat allowances and the wheat too were cut down in this country so that France and Britain should not suffer. And now wheat goes on an even shorter ration basis so that bread may be given to our friends overseas. The need is pressing, so the relief is prompt. That is the way the economic control is expected to operate.

To an extent the mission of Edward R. Stettinius, Assistant Secretary of War, who goes to France and England in a few weeks, is not unrelated to the sort of work the project would include. Mr. Stettinius, the importance of whose journey was outlined is yesterday's World, will centralise the ordnance making in France and England for our forces. He will take in hand the various activities of a non-military nature and co-ordinate the heavy work entailed upon Gen. Pershing by the constantly increasing numbers of American troops reaching the other side.

Will Stay Abroad For Months

The Assistant Secretary is probably the best-posted man on munitions in the world today. In addition to handing the business for this country, he was, before our entrance into the war, the purchaser of all the vast quantities of stores bought by Great Britain and much of those taken by France. He is on a footing in London and Paris that should be extremely helpful in his present enterprise.

He will take with him a complete working staff. Although no time has been set for his return, it is not thought probable it will be much before next Christmas. He is not a man of half-way measures and it is reckoned that it will take that long to get things in the shape he wants them.

As long as he is over there he will be the eyes and ears of the War Department. Upon his return another Assistant Secretary will go over to keep up the contact.

American Troops Pouring Through To Battlefront

AMERICANS MARCHING TO FRONT. © Committee on Public Information, Supplied by 1918.

American forces passing through a French village on their way to the battlefront.

REICHSTAG MEMBER ASSAILS CENSORSHIP

Asserts It Is A Tool Of The Annexationists—Equal Franchise Meetings Forbidden

By George Renwick

Amsterdam, June 6.—On the opening day of the Reichstag session a Socialist member, Herr Bauer, strongly attacked what he called the policy of force in German domestic politics. Matters, he said, were going from bad to worse and the censorship was becoming ever more and more the instrument of the annexationists.

The working of the censorship, he declared, was arousing great discontent among the people. Meetings in favor of the equal franchise had been forbidden, though the equal franchise was part of the policy of the Government. In many cases Socialist journals were refused for transmission to certain sections of the army on instructions from high authority. Herr Bauer continued:

"In Breslau the General in command not only prohibits public Socialist gatherings, but refuses to allow members of the party to meet. On the other hand, the campaign of the annexationists is officially encouraged. The Socialist Party's secretary in Breslau was proceeded against by the army authorities because he forwarded to the military authorities a petition by wives of soldiers. He had to leave Breslau and go to Ratisbon. The commanding General in Breslau has made it impossible for me to speak to my own constituents. This policy of force in German domestic politics must lead to disaster."

The Minister for the Interior gave the usual denials, but stated that in 1917 there had been 204 cases of newspapers being suppressed; in 1918, up to date, the number was 73.

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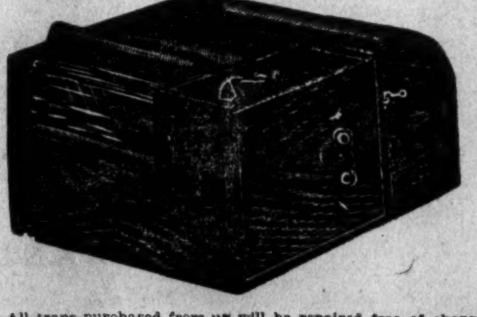

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GERMANY WORRIED BY GREAT LOSSES

The Slaughter In The Great Drive For Paris Acknowledged To Be Terrific

HOPE PINNED TO U-BOATS

Try To Persuade People They Will Stop Movement Of Our Troops

The Hague, June 12.—"Our losses m- themoraht mor uorah the tehtesc Every one must go into the front lines now and protection is of no avail. Our sacrifices are dreadful. When will this war end?"

Thus a recent letter from a patriotic German began. There is now no doubt that the German people are much perturbed over their recent losses on the western front. There is also an effort afoot to convince the people that the U-boats will prevent the further transportation of American troops, and the German press is endeavoring to connect the spectacular appearance of the U-boats off the American coast with the offensive, and to pretend that it is the final coup to the Soissons drive.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says the main fault of the Allies is that everything is done too late, as in the case of the transportation of American troops, "which must now be suspended, owing to our U-boats. This action of our submarines is directly connected with events on the west front, and is the logical completion of the land operations. That the enemy console themselves with ridiculous assertions is not surprising. They do not change the situation."

The Weser Zeitung says France's appeal to Wilson proves that the French have more confidence in the American Army than in Foch's. The paper points out that the Soissons offensive closed with a surprising event:

"The German U-boats threw bombs at the very doors of the New World . . . . For the first time the United States feels the unlimited possibilities of war painfully."

The paper points out that it is a commencement and a warning even if it at first was only a surprise.

The paper adds that as long as everything went well with the delivery of munitions and arms the Yankees were undisturbed, but now that this trump is gone America is consoled by The New York Times, which declares that the Germans could not have chosen a better way to stir up the war spirit in America.

The Weser Zeitung says that this same argument was used about the Zeppelins in England, and Wilson talks of unlimited force. The paper says that only the German sword has taught Germany's enemies modesty.

◆

PARLIAMENT MEETING IS DOUBTED IN PEKING

Much More Likely Clash Of Some Kind Will Come

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, July 15.—Three days ago a mandate was issued ordering the newly elected members of Parliament to assemble in Peking before August 1, and stating that in due course a further mandate will be issued fixing the date for the opening of Parliament and the resumption of public parliamentary business. In spite of the fact of the mandate, there seem to be few people who seriously expect parliament to meet or anything like a normal course of events to be followed. The explanation is that the President and the Prime Minister are again at loggerheads, and there are a good many undercurrents at work the effect of which may easily be to send the ship of state again crashing on the rocks.

It is easy enough to find all sorts of reasons why the President and the Prime Minister should pull together, but these reasons have no weight against the single fact that they are jealous of each other, and if they were man and wife they would have no difficulty in obtaining a separation on the ground of incompatibility of temperament. This incompatibility reveals itself in many ways but chiefly with respect to the attitude to be adopted towards the south. That is an old story and need not be told again. Suffice it to say that again the President is urging conciliatory methods, and again the Prime Minister wants, or says he wants, to secure a decisive victory. It may be doubted whether either of them really knows his own mind. Anyhow, it is a case of pull devil pull baker; but which is the devil and which is getting the better of it no man can say.

Whilst devil and baker are pulling, another element is waxing fat and strong, and that is what is commonly known as the Chiaotung clique. Most of the loans that are being put through are being handled by this group, which is reported to be doing very well out of them, and getting somewhat independent of both President and Prime Minister, creating for itself, however, a somewhat ambiguous position. Outside the administrative world the most important figure in this group is Liang Shih-yi, and he has left Peking for the south. By this time he is doubtless in Hongkong, and the suggestions as to the nature of his mission are numerous and diversified. One view that seems to have a pretty strong hold on the affections of the tea shops is that he has gone to the south as the confidential agent of the President in order to come to some arrangement with them that will render further fighting unnecessary. To this it is replied that, whilst in Peking, Liang Shih-yi only once saw the President, and that was in a formal call a couple of days after he arrived, when he called to thank the President for his pardon; and the retort on this is "That's his artfulness. He has lately been in very close touch with the President through intermediaries, and he has gone to the south practically as the emissary of the President."

It is also argued that both he and the President are very thick together in the opium deal, and common complicity in this crime naturally draws them pretty close together in other matters. The argument is that Liang is to "work" the south with the proceeds of the opium deal and the President is to bring his influence, personal and pecuniary, to bear on the Yangtsze Tuchuns. The two forces together, it is reckoned can withstand the Prime Minister and his forces, but they are not sufficiently strong to dictate to the Prime Minister, who, with all his policies, can only be brought down after a pitched battle. That assuredly means trouble.

There are already signs that the President's pacific influence is beginning to pervade the Yangtsze region. One general has given up fighting because it is too hot, but his action is entirely without prejudice to post-aestival possibilities. Another general has declared his independence, or it is said he has, though he is now reported as having said he has not; but it is quite likely he has, for he has done so before. And so on.

Nobody really knows what is happening except that the President and the Prime Minister are drifting further and further apart, and it is very likely that interested parties are doing all they can to make the breach wider. All the time the betting against that new Parliament is getting heavier and heavier.

◆

News Brevities

Three shopkeepers were fined from $30 to $50 each yesterday in the Mixed Court for selling opium without a license. In each case Chinese constables in plain clothes were sent to the shops and succeeded in buying small tins of the drug.

* * *

The sum of $162 was realised by the recent raffle of the enameled bracelet of Allied flags. Half the the amount was turned over to the British Flower Shop and the other half to the American Red Cross.

* * *

Another vagrancy case comes up in the United States Court this morning when Martin L. Ryan, an ex-sailor, will appear before Commissioner W. A. Chapman. Ryan appeared before Consul R. P. Tenney in the American Consular Court yesterday and waived preliminary hearing, being held to the higher court.

◆

ENGLISH BYE-ELECTION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 16.—In the Bye-Election at East Finsbury caused by the death of Mr. J. Allen Baker, Mr. Cotton, the Coalitionist candidate, has been returned with 1,156 votes. Captain Spencer, the Vigilante candidate, polled 576 votes and Mr. Beliher, the independent candidate, 199 votes.

◆

FEAR FOR MR. WALLENBERG

Failure to Arrive Causes Anxiety In Denmark

Copenhagen, July 3.—Great anxiety is felt regarding the fate of Mr. G. O. Wallenberg, former Swedish Minister to Japan, of whom nothing has been heard since he left Tokio. It is feared that he has been stopped in Siberia.

(Mr. Wallenberg left Tokio on May 13. He was accompanied by Mr. Jungberger, his secretary, and some members of the Swedish community, including Mr. and Mrs. Brusevitz and family were also included in the party. While the anxiety expressed in the telegram is natural in the present disturbed state of Russia, it may be pointed out that foreign travelers from that country have borne testimony to the general good treatment they have received, and there have been no reported cases of violence to foreigners. Seven weeks is, of course, an abnormal time for the journey, but as things are at present lengthy delays might occur without involving serious consequences. Mrs. Wallenberg and Miss Wallenberg returned to Sweden last September.)

Interport Doubles Today

Rain again caused a postponement of the interport doubles tennis match scheduled for yesterday afternoon at the Shanghai Cricket Club and the illness of Mr. McEachrane of Hankow prevents his playing today.

His place will be taken by Mr. Roper of Kobe who will be paired with Mr. Parbury of Hankow against Messrs. Toussaint and Elmore of Shanghai this afternoon. The match will start at 4.30 o'clock and the proceeds will go to the British Women's Work Association.

If the courts are too wet for playing this afternoon, the match will be staged at the French Club tomorrow afternoon.

Police and J. G. C. Sunday

Tennis players representing the Police Recreation Club and the Junior Golf Club will meet Sunday afternoon at the Recreation Grounds. The matches will start at 3.15 o'clock. The following pairs will play: C. Bull and Shellswell, Police, vs. W. Clifford and Anderson, J. G. C. H. J. Jefferson and Jack Robertson, Police, vs. Bissett and Storms, J. G. C. R. W. Yorke and J. Push, Police, vs. Richards and Hooper, J. G. C. J. Hunter and J. W. F. Milne, Police, vs. Critchley and Braid, J.G.C. C. W. Morgan and A. Mackintosh, Police, vs Harvey and Birnie, J.G.C. W. Robertson and F. Mitchell, Police, vs. McFarlane and Cheshier, J.G.C. C. W. Higgs and McDermott are the Police reserves and Webb and Lloyd will be the Junior Golf Club substitutes.

◆

Tomorrow's Cricket

The Shanghai Cricket Club and Powhattan Club elevens will play at the Cricket Club tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. The Cricket Club team: E. G. Barnes, R. Bauld, S. J. Deeks, Churchill Knight, A. H. Leslie, H. H. Morris, F. H. Pentycross, J. M. Pearson. C. E. M. Thomson, C. C. Whitehead and W. C. D. Turner (Capt.); reserve—F. Blackwell.

Parsees v. Police

The Parsee Cricket Club will play against the Police Cricket team at the Police Ground tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. The Parsee eleven: C. H. Bhoora, M. D. Daji, E. D. Damri, P. N. Karanjia, H. S. Madan, R. H. Ragi (Capt.), K. C. Sarkari, C. B. Sethna, B. D. Tata, H. C. Umrigar, R. Viccajee; reserve—M. C. Charna.

"A." Co. v. S. R. C.

At the Recreation Ground Saturday afternoon, "A" Company, British, S.V.C., will play the Shanghai Recreation Club. The volunteers will line up as follows: D. Cooke, W. E. Anderson, G. S. B. Cushine, R. Grimshaw, E. G. B. Lover, J. E. Wilson, J. E. Cameron, W. C. G. Clifford, F. Milner, T. R. Macdonald and J. W. Monk (Capt.); reserves—G. D. Sullivan and G. H. G. Caulton.

◆

Lawn Bowls Sunday

Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club and Shanghai Recreation Club lawn bowls teams will meet Sunday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock at the S.L.B.C. rinks.

◆

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Tomorrow

Shanghai vs. U.S.S. Palos 3.30
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Sunday

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WEATHER

Misty, damp and gloomy weather in our regions. Rough sea between China, Korea and Japan.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 19, 1918

The New Offensive

THE enemy's gains on the first two days of the latest offensive have been nothing like those of his March or May offensives and he has been checked almost at the inception of his assault, which shows that the power of offensive of the respective groups of belligerents is becoming about equalised. The news received up to the time of writing is distinctly reassuring and on the whole favorable. The enemy attacks have been shattered at several points and the French Higher Command are pleased with the situation. Generalissimo Foch is satisfied.

A counter attack south of the Marne has resulted in the capture of 1,000 prisoners—not a mean achievement. East of Rheims the enemy has been very heavily repulsed. He has suffered severe losses and received a complete check. The German plan has been completely upset. The reports from the whole battle indicate that, except in a few minor localities, the German offensive up to the present has been a complete failure and the latest enemy prisoners are saying that they are convinced they are beaten. The Allies are not only holding up the attempts made by the enemy to advance but what is more, they appear to have broken the spirit of the enemy, which is abundantly testified to by the statements made by captured German soldiers.

One can clearly perceive from the cabled despatches relative to the latest battle that the Americans have got into their stride. In the bend of the river Marne they now command the river in front of them, so that the German plan here has been completely upset. A famous division of German troops on our left of the bend repeatedly attempted all day to cross, but all its assaults withered under our fire and not a single German crossed the river. Two hours after the time fixed for reaching a certain objective, the American organised a counter attack while open fighting was in progress. The Germans retired hesitatingly at first but soon many broke and ran, and within three hours the enemy had been driven back to the river and the whole staff of a brigade captured along with a thousand prisoners.

German military power, it appears to us, is fated to collapse in much the same way that her submarine frightfulness has collapsed. In the nature of things, it must reach its zenith and then steadily decline. One of the most important factors that will tell in the infliction of final and complete defeat on Germany is the aerial supremacy of the Allies. Secretary of War Baker has published a report to the War Department stating that up to July 5, 450 American battleplanes have been sent abroad or delivered at ports for shipment. He announces that the deliveries of Liberty motors of all classes up to that date reached the enormous total of 2,514. America in a month or so will be supplying the Allies with 1,000 or more aeroplanes and aviators monthly, and this powerful arm of the Allies, in addition to the thousands of battleplanes manufactured by America's allies, will alone ensure victory for the Allies before very long. In order to keep up with the Allied production, Germany must produce about 3,000 aeroplanes and train a corresponding number of fliers to man them every month. The Allied ascendancy on and under the ocean and in the air is now established There remains to be accomplished and demonstrated the ascendancy on land; and this, we believe, will be achieved within a few short months.

A German In America To A Brother In The Trenches

The following letter was written by a German who came to America a few years ago to his brother, who is fighting in the German armies:

San Francisco, Cal., July 4, 1917.

Dear Brother: . . . It is but five short years since I left home in Germany, and yet it seems that in our views your battling comrades and myself must be a century apart. You will remember how, when alone, we were wont to speculate upon our condition over there; how we chafed under the constant watch, the constant indignities from those in authority, and under the knowledge that the governing class that held our destinies in its iron, relentless grip, that presumed to regulate our very thought, that forbade us the speech that nature demands of self-respecting man, might at any moment sacrifice our comfort, our happiness, our lives, for the sake of what it conceived its privileges and its glories; and how, feeling as we did, by nature equal in our rights to any man, we both resolved to leave Germany and go to America. I went; and blessed indeed was that resolve, for here I am a human being, my destiny at the disposal only of myself and of my equals, not blindly driven by an autocrat whose dreams of conquest and of dominating other people are fashioned only on the past; who, on the dial of time, is vainly trying to hold back the hand of civilisation from pointing to the hour when Emperors and Kings have ceased to be and all the nations of the world will be republics, where the people rule and where a war of conquest or for domination could no more occur than a bar of midnight in a ray of noonday sun. . . .

The causes of the war, the sinister purposes of July, 1914, are buried with the countless dead. It has now become a war for freedom, for the liberty of all of human kind. You are no longer battling against the old Russia or the old England, but against a league of free nations that cherish no desire for conquest or oppression, but only justice and liberty and national integrity for all; and if Germany were conquered today it would be given to its people tomorrow, for them to govern without interference or oppression from without or from within. All the great republican nations of the earth are joining the ranks of those fighting to help rid the German people and the world of feudalism; and the fight can never stop till this is done; till all the nations of the world are republics; and then their treaties soon would ripen into a world federation, the decisions and decrees of whose council would be executed and enforced by a world police, composed of the armies and the navies of the nations thereto given. . . .

The Kaiser cannot much longer contend against the growing odds. His victories are turning into strategic retreats. The boastings of his censored press can no longer point to a success of which you know, or hide from you the harrowing fact that his strivings for imperialistic glory subject your little ones daily to increasing privations.

Even had the Kaiser won and perpetuated his Government, where would your profit be? A victory that would need to be forever guarded, an eternal menace to the other nations, an eternal armament and war. You and your children would continue to sweat and to bleed for that victory. But a German republic in a world of republics, no frontier guards would need.

Don't you feel, dear brother, that were the Kaiser and his Government successful in winning peace, it could not be long before the German people, with the example of republics and freedom all about them, would become disgusted with their lot and rise as their forbears did in 1848? Then, why not now strike that inevitable blow—when you have all the world to help you—and yourselves partake of the glory of freeing all mankind?

Think too how this imperialistic war is thinning and weakening the German race. Don't you know the Kaiser is ready to sacrifice the last German in order to maintain his dynasty? Would he not have you shot down like a dog were you to suggest to him that he could save hundreds of thousands of German lives by abdication? Does it not remain for you and your comrades to save the German race for the future, by ridding yourselves of his selfish autocracy? Accustomed to deny your comrades full human rights and considerations, he demonstrates by the very ruthlessness of his military methods that his autocratic mind has failed to grasp the fact that the world is peopled by thinking, feeling, self-respecting, justice and freedom loving human beings; see to it, brother, that you and your comrades show that the German people appreciate this fact.

The Kaiser has told you that in the event of war with America the millions of Germans in the United States would rise in revolution. Those Germans, disgusted with the Kaiser's gospel of force, with the egotism he personifies, with the absolutism for which he stands, and convinced of its continuing menace to democracy, are organising revolution—to overthrow the German Kaiser and to help you establish a German republic. And soon before the German trenches the Germans and sons of Germans from these United States will be bearing the Stars and Stripes—those Stars and Stripes upon which German emigrants have looked for a hundred years with feelings of the deepest emotions, under which Carl Schurz and his comrades of the German revolution of 1848 found asylum and the freedom for which they had fought in vain against a Prussian King. And we Germans of America hope and trust that when the German soldier looks upon those Stars and Stripes, he too will recognise in them the symbol of his and of the world's liberty and join his kindred from America, regiment upon regiment, army corps upon army corps, and with them battle, not against the German people, but against the rulers, the oppressors, of the German race, and so help to end this awful slaughter and insure forever for himself and for his offspring peace and freedom—a world without war or the menace of war, where the great economic and social problems may have a free field for solution, to the end that there may be banished from the earth the inequalities of the past, poverty be supplanted by universal competence, and widespread misery by a measurable happiness. . . .

With your wife, your children, their happiness, the world's eternal peace, and your manhood—to stand with head erect, the equal, not the inferior, of any man—there your duty and your interest lie, and not with a Kaiser for whom the sweetest music is the cannon's thunder drowning the cries of the fatherless, for whom your life is a pawn in his game for a mistaken glory. The German soldier, who has battled so valiantly, is worthy of that better, holier cause, and if for German freedom his blows were struck peace with honor would be his tomorrow.

And now, dear brother, when next you are ordered to level your rifle across the parapet, remember that your real enemy is behind your trenches and not in front of them; and when you see the Stars and Stripes streaming through the battle smoke think of the longing for freedom and America which possessed our souls for years, and that, though this had been unrealised for you, its fulfillment is now being borne to you by the hand of destiny; and that, marching under those ample folds, are also men of your own blood, ready to welcome you and enroll you with them in the Army of Freedom.

Ordinary channels of communication are beyond my reach. I must seek other means; but if these revealed your identity or mine you would be made to suffer for my words. Hence I address you, dear——and sign myself in terms which only you and I will know—the childhood names our mother coined.

Affectionately,

The Czecho-Slovaks And Jugo-Slavs

(*New York Times*)

To some twenty millions of people who have done all that they could, short of a suicidal armed revolt, to fight the Austrians, the Magyars, and the Germans, the indications that "the nationalistic aspirations of the "Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs for "freedom," as Secretary Lansing puts it, are to have some help at last, make about the best news that could be brought. But it is good news for the rest of us, too, and that aside from any sympathies which may be felt for these particular nationalities. For the methods by which Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs have won recognition here, where recognition was most valued and where, strangely, it has been hardest to get, are an indication that there lies at the back of the whole struggle against Germany, the idea that truth itself has a certain force which may at least help it to prevail.

These Slav peoples have furnished hundreds of thousands of troops to the Allies; they have a huge roll of martyrs both of the battlefield and the scaffold; their leaders, meeting in the shadow of the gallows, have adopted downright declarations of independence behind which the peoples stand without division. Yet their cause, one of thorough loyalty to the Allies and one which is a part of the whole principle of freedom and justice for small nations as well as for great, has had hard progress against the slowness and irresolution of those who should have been their friends.

France, to whose light the intellectuals of the two races have always looked, has stood by them through thick and thin; Russia has never been against them, and was actively for them as long as Russia was still an entity; Italy had her conflicts of aspiration with the Jugoslavs, which have lately been settled in a manner highly creditable to both nations. But England and America, where geographical conditions have made possible a more disinterested view of foreign politics than can be held on the Continent, where idealism and political altruism have always grown most thrivingly, have been fields of hard endeavor for Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs.

In the Allies' reply to President Wilson in January, 1917, they declared that "the liberation of the "Italians, Slavs, Rumanians, and "Czechoslovaks from foreign domination" was a part of their war aims. On Flag Day of last year the President said: "They" (the peoples in the Dual Monarchy) "would be "satisfied only by undisputed independence." But in December, demanding a declaration of war on Austria-Hungary, he disclaimed any desire "to impair or rearrange the "Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is "no affair of ours what they do with "their own life."

A few weeks later there was a shift to talk of federalisation in Austria, and both Lloyd George and President Wilson talked of autonomy coupled with reiterated denials of intent to break up the Hapsburg monarchy.

Some of the reasons for this playing with the second partner in the enemy firm are still dark. A very large reason, it is now apparent, was the possibility of detaching Austria held forth by the Emperor's letter to Sixtus, which was long cherished by persons who apparently failed to consider whether such a detachment at the sacrifice of principle, even if possible, would be either edifying or ultimately profitable.

Some of the causes, too, are to be found in propaganda of respectable provenance but somewhat dubious character, which has operated to devious purpose in this country, and apparently still more strongly in England. But in so far as national policy is responsive to national sentiment, which is apt to be more than appears on the surface, the reluctance of England, and more particularly of America, to respond to the claims of Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs can be attributed to lack of information.

We in particular have been uninformed on European politics, but the American people seem to have a capacity for learning quickly in matters that touch their interest. They are beginning to learn about foreign affairs, and to learn a good deal. And when the Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs laid their case before the American people, when they set about a campaign of information, the merits of their cause did their own talking. Probably thirty people have heard today of the prospective Czechoslovak republic and kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, where one knew a year ago. Till lately most Americans thought of Austria as the country where pleasant waltzes grow; and with Hungary, even more distant and consequently more unknown, our relations had been of an uninformed pleasantness. Now the American people are beginning to learn just what Austria-Hungary is as a political organism, and especially as a political organism ruling over subject peoples, and phantasms of buying off the Hapsburgs and their Janizaries are not likely to prevail far when that knowledge is spread.

We cannot win the war merely by letting our case rest on its merits, to be sure. But by making every people of this awkwardly large alliance aware of the merits of every other people's case we can go a long way toward winning it more quickly, and winning it so that it will stay won. To this end the example by which the Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs have won friends for their cause is an example that should bring good cheer. For, as an American of Czech origin said lately regarding Russia: "If we only tell the truth the Ger-"mans will lose ground, for the truth "is all against the Germans."

Speaking Of 'Military Critics'

Lucius Aemilius Paulus, a Roman Consul, who had been selected to conduct the war with the Macedonians, B. C. 168, went out from the Senate-house into the assembly of the people and addressed them as follows:

"In every circle, and, truly, at every table, there are people who lead armies into Macedonia; who know where the camp ought to be placed; what posts ought to be occupied by troops; when and through what pass Macedonia should be entered; where magazines should be formed; how provisions should be conveyed by land and sea; and when it is proper to engage the enemy, when to lie quiet. And they not only determine what is best to be done, but if any thing is done in any other manner than what they have pointed out, they arraign the consul, as if he were on his trial. . . I am not one of those who think that commanders ought never to receive advice; on the contrary, I should deem that man more proud than wise, who did every thing of his own single judgment. What then is my opinion? That commanders should be counseled, chiefly, by persons of known talent; by those, especially, who are skilled in the art of war, and who have been taught by experience; and next, by those who are present at the scene of action, who see the country, who see the enemy; who see the advantages that occasions offer, and who, embarked, as it were, in the same ship, are sharers of the danger. If, therefore, any one thinks himself qualified to give advice respecting the war which I am to conduct, which may prove advantageous to the public, let him not refuse his assistance to the state, but let him come with me into Macedonia. He shall be furnished by me with a ship, a horse, a tent; and even with his traveling charges. But if he thinks this too much trouble, and prefers the repose of a city life to the toils of war, let him not, on land, assume the office of a pilot. The city, in itself, furnishes abundance of topics for conversation; let it confine its passion for talking, and rest assured that we shall be content with such councils as shall be framed within our camp."

Livy, Book V.

The Siberian Problem

Under the above caption, the Peking and Tientsin Times of July 15 writes as follows:

During the past fortnight a situation of extraordinary interest and significance has developed in Siberia. It is not easy, from the telegrams received from Harbin, Tokio and Europe, to form an accurate estimate of the situation in Asiatic Russia, or to reach any definite conclusion as to the extent to which Bolshevik influence in Siberia has been undermined by recent events. We know what has happened at Vladivostok and in the neighborhood. Reports received by the Russian Legation in Peking, indicate that the Bolsheviki have been overthrown throughout the region traversed by the Trans-Siberian Railway from the Urals to Krasnoiarsk. But it would be rash to assume that the easy victory of the Czecho-Slovaks at Vladivostok, and the successes reported to have been obtained by them elsewhere, mean that the Bolshevik menace in Siberia is at an end. The Bolsheviki, unless they have been completely disorganised by recent events, may, with the assistance of Austro-German prisoners of war, still offer a formidable resistance to the forces now at work to release Siberia from their tyranny in those districts in Eastern Siberia where they are still in power. Already the great danger of counter-revolutionary movements—dissensions and jealousy between rival leaders and factions—is making itself evident. The Allies, and the Czecho-Slovak forces, who appear to be eager to work in the closest co-operation with them, are for the moment compelled to pursue a policy of neutrality, pending a settlement of the question who are to be regarded as the leaders of the movement to restore order in Asiatic Russia, and to assume control of the Government until such time as the destiny of Russia's Asiatic territories can be submitted to a representative Assembly.

The counter-revolution in Siberia was well under way before General Horvarth "butted in" and claimed the leadship of the movement and the position of Dictator of all Russia. In the Proclamation issued by him at Gradekovo, he asserts that he has assumed these powers in response to a series of appeals from his fellow-countrymen. But it remains to be revealed whether General Horvarth can command the support necessary to justify his claims to leadership, and whether, in appointing a Provisional Cabinet and proclaiming himself Provisional Ruler of Siberia and Russia, he is not, in effect, attempting to crab a movement which owed nothing whatever to him or his supporters, and which would have had excellent prospects of success had he remained inactive at Harbin instead of assuming a title and powers to which his claim has yet to be established. We do not say that General Horvarth is not the right man to lead the counter-revolution. The next few days ought to clear up all doubts on that point one way or the other. We do fear, however, that his alleged pro-Romanoff sympathies will rob the movement he is now attempting to lead of the support of large numbers of Russians who are anti-Bolshevik, but equally anti-Romanoff.

A great deal depends upon the developments of the next few days. If General Horvarth can come to terms with the Siberian Provisional Government, and the Czecho-Solvaks there is every reason to believe that within a few weeks Bolshevism will be eradicated from Siberia, and the forces of the counter-revolution, assured of Allied support, will be ready to extend their power westward into European Russia. If, however, the Siberian Provisional Government rejects General Horvarth's claims, and declines to accept his leadership, it will be his duty as a Russian patriot to withdraw, and to leave the destinies of his country in other hands. Nothing could be more deplorable from every point of view than the development of a movement which has started so promisingly into a struggle between rival leaders and factions for power. The future form of Russia's Government cannot possibly be decided, constitutionally, until the Constituent Assembly has been reconvened. For the time being the proper course for every patriot to pursue is to curb his political ambitions, and co-operate in establishing a provisional military Government, which will be pledged to hand over its responsibilities to a properly constituted body as soon as the assembly has met, and come to some decision. It will be criminal folly, at this juncture, to waste precious weeks and months over personal and political quarrels when the future of Russia is at stake, and an opportunity has occurred, thanks to the energy and discipline of the Czecho-Slavs, to reorganise first Asiatic, and eventually, European Russia for effective resistance to the Teutonic menace. It is no time to play politics; it is a time to act, leaving political questions over for solution when order has been restored, and Russia, liberated from the German yoke, can determine her destiny free from external perils, and internal disorders.

Effective aid to Russia can only be rendered by the Allies if all efforts be concentrated upon overcoming the German menace Russia's friends obviously cannot take sides between rival political factions, they cannot discuss the merits of the claims advanced by different military or politcal leaders to the control of the counter-revolution. It is a matter of indifference to them whether Russia eventually becomes a republic, of a limited monarchy. These are problems which the Russians themselves are alone competent to solve, and if they be raised now the opportunity for action may pass, and what might be accomplished by united action within a few months, may take many years to achieve. The counter-revolution in Siberia will receive whole-hearted Allied support, only if it be clear that it is fundamentally an anti-German movement, supported by all Russian patriots, irrespective of party. Allied hostility to the Bolsheviki is due, not to their political principles, or lack of principles, but to the results of their activities, as revealed by the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, and the steady penetration of German influence into Russia. We cannot discriminate between Monarchists and Socialists; we can only discriminate between those who are opposed to, and those who are accessories of the extension of Hohenzollern influence and power. We should be placed in an entirely false position were the aid which we should only too gladly extend to Russia to combat German penetration to be employed for in against certain political factions. . . Proclamation contains nothing to which any Russian patriot, Monarchist, Republican, or Socialist, can reasonably take exception. The principles to which he pledges himself are those which must be acted upon if Russia is ever to be rescued from the German menace, and Bolshevik chaos and terrorism. If there be insuperable objections to his leadership they are due not to his avowed principles, but to his personality. We earnestly hope that in this crisis in Russian history moderation, and common sense will prevail on both sides, and that before many days have elapsed a representative Provisional Government of Siberia, containing the leaders of all parties, will apply to the Allies for recognition, and aid.

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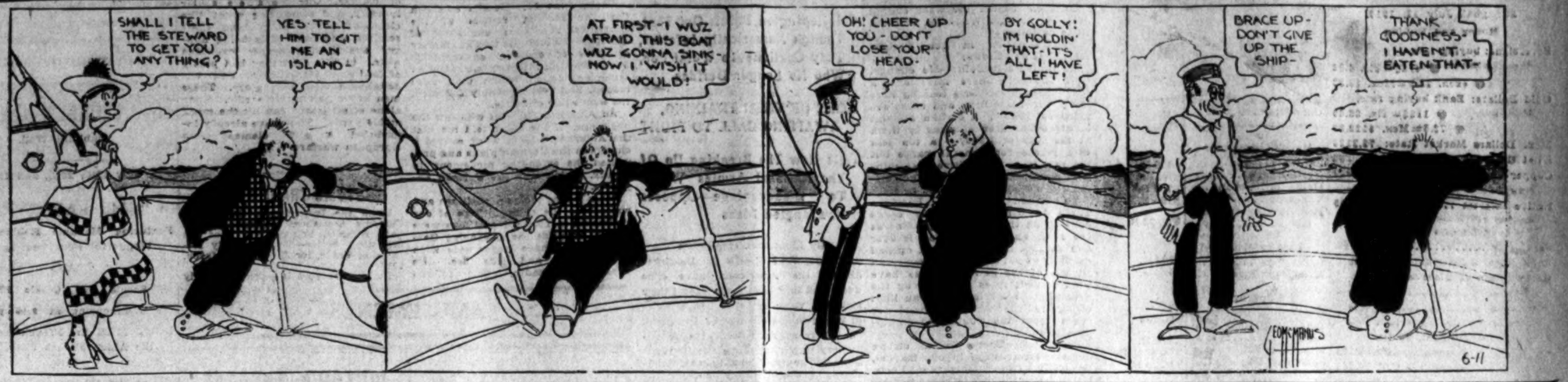
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus


SHALL I TELL THE STEWARD TO GET YOU ANY THING?
YES-TELL HIM TO GIT ME AN ISLAND-
AT FIRST-I WUZ AFRAID THIS BOAT WUZ GONNA SINK-NOW I WISH IT WOULD!
OH! CHEER UP YOU-DON'T LOSE YOUR HEAD-
BY GOLLY! I'M HOLDIN' THAT-IT'S ALL I HAVE LEFT!
BRACE UP-DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP-
THANK GOODNESS-I HAVEN'T EATEN THAT-
GEO McMANUS
6-11

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

U.S. Labor Mission Had Success Abroad

Returned Members Say They Killed British Doubt Of Earnestness—Evening Dress Becoming Obsolete

By Richard Barry

The mission just returned from Europe has been called a "labor mission." It was more than that. It was an American mission, because among its nineteen members were represented many phases of American life. It went at the request and as the guest of the British Government, through its Committee on Public Information. Its members traveled into all parts of the British Isles, addressed hundreds of thousands of people, were received by the King and the Premier and entertained by many nobles and dignitaries, crossed to France, where they had a similar reception, visited the fighting front, slept in the citadel at Verdun within range of German guns, and saw the new American forces in their front-line trenches.

Reports of the mission's experiences were sought from Mrs. Helen Grenfell of Denver, one of Colorado's most prominent citizens, thrice State Superintendent of Public Instruction and now head of the State Board of Public Correction, and from William Short, a young American citizen from Seattle, born in Scotland, a miner, and now President of the Washington State Federation of Labor. Mrs. Grenfell saw the nations at war with the eyes of an experienced, thoughtful woman with a wide grasp of public affairs. Mr. Short saw the same things with the energetic practical vision of a hustling, level-headed young man who, not long ago a day laborer, is forging rapidly ahead with the spirit of the powerful federation he represents.

"There was a time several months ago," said Mr. Short, "when English labor seemed wabbling a bit. That time has passed. It had passed before we got to England. The situation is tightening every day. English labor becomes more determined every day. The labor members of our party went about to the various towns of England and spoke publicly to as many large audiences as we could reach. I think we did our bit in making the difference for the war. It had been said in many circles that America was not in earnest, that we didn't really intend to put ourselves wholly into the war. We did a lot in killing that idea. We spoke as individual American laboring men, and we spoke for the American Federation of Labor, too.

"After I went to Glasgow (I was born in Scotland but remember little about it) I realised how many laboring men really couldn't be expected to care much about the war, one way or another. The condition in Scotch and English slums is unbelievable for an American, especially a Western American. I've been poor and I've earned my living with my hands, but I never imagined such awful living conditions as I saw in Glasgow slums. I don't wonder that those people have no interest in the war. It would be a blessing if those Scotch and English slums could be blasted into eternity. It's from them that anarchism and passivism and don't careism is bred. However, only a small percentage of British labor comes from them. At the same time we went after that small part.

"Among the English towns that fell to my lot was Sheffield. I didn't know until I stood up on the platform that the meeting had been planted full of pacifists for my special benefit. It seems there had been no general notification, so that labor generally could be represented, but only those known to be of pacifist leanings heard of what was up. So a lot of hecklers were on hand and laid down a barrage of questions that they thought would floor me. That put me in my element. I went after them with all I had in the locker, and before I got through there was an unanimous uproar in my favor.

"There was a similar undertone in all their questions. It seemed to underlie the only real grievance of English labor. They contended that it would do no harm for their representatives to meet representatives of German labor and discuss the matter of peace, striving to find whether there was not some point on which they could come together. As a clincher they claimed that representatives of the Government were meeting secretly with representatives of the German Government in neutral countries all the time and discussing peace terms. If representatives of the Government, why not representatives of labor?

"My answer to that was this: Suppose it is true that representatives of the British and the German Governments are meeting secretly from time to time in neutral countries, and I don't know whether it is true or not, but suppose it is. The Germans at least represent something; they are official; they represent their Government; what they say may be taken at some value. But if representatives of British labor met German laboring men they would meet the representatives of no power whatever.

"I will prove this to you. In 1913 an international conference of coal miners was held at Carlsbad in Bohemia. It was there proposed that all coal miners' unions throughout the world should agree, in the event of war, to refuse to work. If such an agreement had been made at that time and had been binding the present war never could have occurred, for without coal no nation can fight. What was the result there in 1913? The British, French, Belgian, and Italian coal miners agreed to the resolution, but what of the Germans. They were stampeded. They begged us not to make them even consider the proposition. They said that if we so much as made them vote on it their leaders would be imprisoned on their return home and their property confiscated. Now, if the authorised representatives of German labor have no power to deal with you in times of peace in a neutral country of what value do you think would be their conversation now in time of war with their autocratic Government more powerful than ever? No. You have a voice in your Government. They have none in theirs. You can be heard in your Government as we in America can be heard in ours. No German laboring man can be heard in his Government and therefore we can have no direct dealings with him.

"A voice spoke out of the crowd as I finished this argument, saying, 'You speak truth, Yankee. Your report of the convention in Carlsbad is correct. I was there.' From that on the meeting was mine. As I left the station that night an old miner came along with me and said, 'Laddie, you made a hundred converts tonight and that will be a thousand before the week is out. You showed 'em something they didn't know existed. I heard fellows around me say, 'those Americans have ideals. If our people had thought as they do from the beginning the war would be over now.'

"Everywhere in England and in France I got the idea that we Americans are putting the punch in the war. They are looking to us to win it. They don't expect to stop, or to slow up, but they feel that we have the power. As soon as they are convinced that we are really in there will be a great change. France has waked up to our determination in the past few months and England is different than it was when we went there in March. I think they are ready now for the coming peace offensive, even better prepared to meet it successfully than they were to meet the military offensive on the west front.

"Wherever we went in England there were cheerings and demonstrations, and they always ended bigger than they began.

"The best thing I saw in France was the way our American soldiers are acting. They don't act cocky at all, but are serious and sober. They realise their responsibility, and they are making good."

"Of all the impressions I received," said Mrs. Grenfell, "three are most prominent. First, the vast changes in the life of women, constituting what may easily be called a century of evolution. Second, the quiet solidarity of public feeling in both France and England for winning the war. Third, the attitude of England toward America, which seemed to me solely one of gratitude for our assistance.

"As a woman you seem to expect me to think first of woman. I have trained myself not to do that. I have been a voter since I was 21 and for more than a decade have held public office, but I have never been one to advocate segregation of the sexes in politics. I believe that is bad for both men and women, because it is unnatural, impolitic, and ineffective.

"However, I could not avoid observing the trend of events in England. Women, as you know, have entered men's callings in every conceivable line. Not only in the munition factories and in the fields, but in the shops and offices, in public places, on the police force, the railways, buses, trams—everywhere you see women—women.

"This means a revolution in the life of the English woman, whose life heretofore was never as free in association with men as the life of our American women, and especially our Western American women. I heard it said frequently, and it appears true, that women in England have gone ahead a century since the beginning of the war. A hundred years of peace would not have developed them as has four years of war. They are learning to work, to live, to think for themselves. Earning their own money and spending it themselves has broadened them immeasurably.

"Hand in hand with this economic development has gone a political development. The fact that equal suffrage has become a law and that 6,000,000 women are enfranchised, instead of closing the career of the Woman's Party, has revivified it. While Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers are supporting the Government they are frankly doing all they can to further the organisation and power of the Woman's Party. They aim at something we have never had in this country—an organised, definite, separate feminine force in politics.

"England has a Labor Party, you know, as a political force, a thing unknown in America. Mrs. Pankhurst wants to have a Woman's Party, similarly organised and with similar potentialities. They hold meetings once a week throughout England, in all the cities and towns, and talk of the future when women's sway in politics must come to mean a definite entity, like labor's, though more powerful. At one meeting I heard some question asked as to a certain course of the Government and Mrs. Pankhurst's explanation in reply. 'You know there are no women in the Cabinet.' It was not said in critical opposition, or bitterly, but as a statement of a fact that all expected to be changed in due course.

"This is not a violent phenomenon nor one that seems to disturb the English, but it struck me with peculiar force. The women are just like the men in their determination to see the war through. Except for a very small group, not more, I should say, than four or five percent of the population, which includes persistent pacifists and conscientious objectors, the nation is quite united in its present course.

"Lloyd George is a very wonderful man. Again and again we were told that no one else could hope to unite so many diverse elements as he does. He talked with us for an hour at 10 Downing Street, showed us his map of the fighting front, explained to us the location of the German units, the source of the German military power and gave us a vivid picture of what remains to be done by the Allied forces. His cordial reception and frank, democratic talk made us realise the method by which he wins his own delegations.

"The King and Queen and Princess Mary received us at Buckingham Palace one noon. We were told that half an hour had been set aside for us, and when the time was up we started to go, but the King detained us and we stayed for a second half hour. The King and Queen and Princess received us exactly as might the Mayor's family of some little American town. It was charmingly democratic. There were no curtseys or formalities of any kind. The King and Queen shook our hands and then moved about the room from one to another, talking freely. Both appeared very well informed of American affairs and conditions and asked us many questions, though never pointed ones, and encouraged us to ask about England and explained things to us with the same freedom and insight we found elsewhere. I was especially interested in the Princess, a modest, intelligent, well-bred girl. I asked her whether I might present some of the ladies of our party to her, and she replied, 'Oh, please let me go with you to them.' Which she did. Every one was delighted with her. Once she said to me, naively, 'Mrs. Grenfell do you know I have never been to France, but papa and mamma say I may go with them some time.'

"As I am the head of the Colorado Prison Board, I was especially interested in the English prisons, and made a trip to one of them, which was well managed. I had no time to go to Dartmoor, where they keep the conscientious objectors. I was told they have 3,000 there confined as political prisoners.

"In France we met Premier Clemenceau. You would never think him 77 years old, there is such vigor, such firmness in his eye and hand clasp. As he spoke to us only in French we hadn't the same feeling of nearness we had in England to the ruling officials. The public feeling in France is different from that in England. They take the war more as a matter of fact in France. It is hard to define the difference though it cannot be mistaken. In England every one is intensely serious and you feel the settled determination, the perfect calm of the whole thing, but it is deadly and grim. In France they are just as determined, and outwardly there are even more signs of grief for they wear mourning in France, while they do not in England, but the attitude of the people is less strained. There is neither expectation, anxiety, nor fear. They act as if the war had always been with them and would always remain. You hardly ever hear talk of when it will end."

A Poet's Progress

(*From the Hiawatha (Kan.) Democrat*)

Floyd Wathall, who distinguished himself while in Hiawatha as a poet, is doing equally well in St. Joseph, where he is working in a packing-house.

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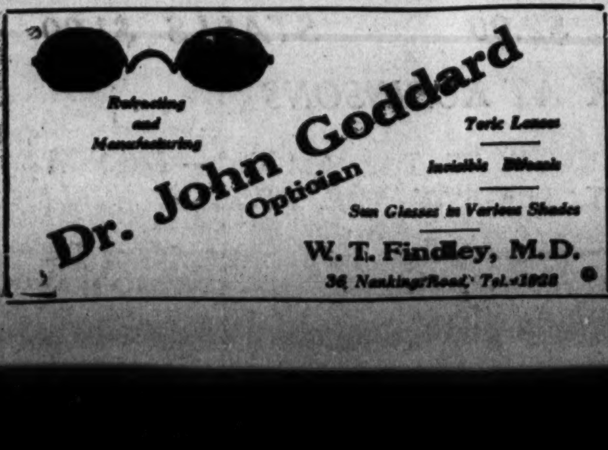
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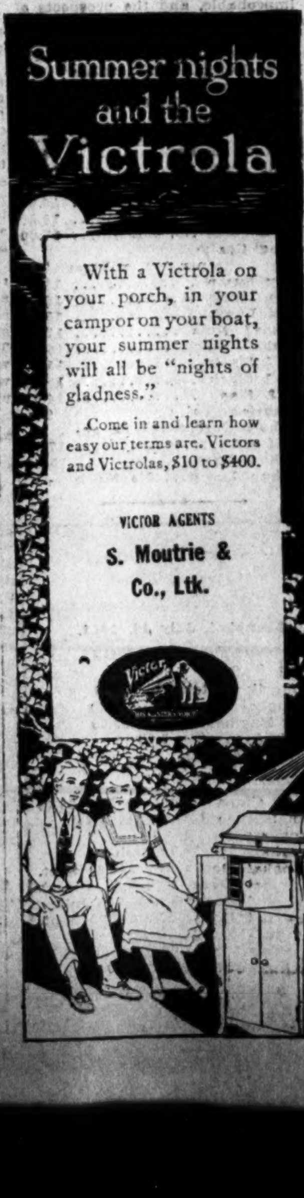
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 18, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,

@ 4/8¾=Tls. 4.23

@ exch. 72.5=Mex. $5.83

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,

@ 112¾=Tls. 88.69

@ 72.5=Mex. $122.33

Mex. Dollars Market Rate:	72.2125
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	Tls. 285
Copper Cash .... per tael	1820
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.09

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	48⅞d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market Rate of Discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. $4.76½
Consols	£ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	4/8¾
London	Demand	4/9
India	T.T.	365½
Paris	T.T.	645½
Paris	Demand	648½
New York	T.T.	112½
New York	Demand	112⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	70
Japan	T.T.	46⅞
Batavia	T.T.	215

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Cdts.	4/10¾d.
London	4 m/s. Docy.	4/11d.
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	4/11¼d.
London	6 m/s. Docy.	4/11½d.
Paris	4 m/s.	670½
New York	D.L. 4 m/s.	116½

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The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

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The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

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PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$565 B.
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$338 B.
North China	Tls. 125 B.
Union of Canton	$760 B.
Yangtsze	$195 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd	Tls. 28 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$134 B.
Hongkong Fire	$320 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref Indo-China Def	Tls. 136
"Shell"	140s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 22¾ B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 38 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2.80
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$124½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 142 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 22½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 71 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$92½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 72½ B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$12 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 180
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 122 B.
Oriental	Tls. 56 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 147½
Kung Yik	Tls. 15 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8.85 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$83 B.
Green Island	$7 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 67½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13½ B.
Llewellyn	$50
Lane, Crawford	$80
Moutrie	$81
Watson	$5.30 B.
Weeks	$13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.27½ B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3¼ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 19 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½ B.
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 6 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12½ B.
Kamuating	Tls. 4 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 27
Karan	Tls. 11
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 4½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 12½ B.
Padang	Tls. 10 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 3.60 B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.65 B.
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 0.80 B.
Senawang	Tls. 7 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.55 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 5 B.
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.10 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.60 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.60 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.85 B.
Tebong	Tls. 13 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10¼
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 61 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 80 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 165

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, July 18, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial

New Engineering @ Tls. 24.00 Sept.
Yungyiks @ Tls. 15.30 cash
Kaipings @ Tls. 10.00 cash
Yangtszepoo Cottons @ Tls. 8.90 cash

Freight Market

In their report for week ending July 18, Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows:

The situation in our Freight Market is as follows:

To United Kingdom:—No change.

To France:—There have been a few Japanese steamers loading here lately for Marseilles and there are more to follow; a certain amount of cargo has been shipped by them at the rate of 1,300/— a ton less 10% rebate for general cargo but the rate is so prohibitive that shippers are finding it increasingly difficult to do business at that rate.

To United States via Pacific—There is considerably less cargo offering on this berth at present as the hides and skins season is over and the tea market has not opened officially as yet although a few small parcels of the new crop teas have been settled; rates are firm by the Trans-Pacific Freight Bureau lines owing to the strong demand for space from the South and Philippine Islands.

Coastwise:—There is a strong demand for tonnage in our market, especially from Northern Ports, Dalny loading being in great request and the heavy movement of cargo from River Ports still continues.

Although the Hongkong market has eased up lately it does not seem to have had any effect on the rates for steamers on "time-charter" judging from the fixture reported recently of a 3,500 ton steamer at the "record" rate of Mex. $42.00 per ton dead-weight per month for a period of twelve months.

For the United Kingdom:—The s.s. Mishima Maru is advertised to load for Liverpool and the s.s. Kanagawa Maru for London.

For New York via Panama:—There is nothing declared so far to follow the s.s. Toba Maru but we understand the N. Y. K. expect to have a boat loading in August.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended July 17, 1918, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1918 $	1917 $
Gross Receipts	32,225.74	31,258.87
Loss by currency depreciation	7,429.75	7,033.63
Effective Receipts	24,795.99	24,225.24
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	24.33	23.78
Car Miles run	82,250	82,540
Passengers Carried	1,485,836	1,442,126

Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending July 18:

Japan Coal: Business in this market has been exceedingly dull and there is again no change to report for the past fortnight.

There are indications that the Allies are contemplating sending troops to Siberia and if such should prove to be the case; it would certainly have the effect of still further increasing freights so that it is not likely that there will be any decline in coal prices in the near future.

Fushun Coal: No change.

Kaiping Coal: Owing to the dull state of the market, stocks are somewhat heavier than usual, but as the difficulty of securing tonnage is now more acute, the possibility of increasing stocks in the near future is improbable, and the prospects of cheaper coal still further remote.

Coal prices as quoted:

Japan Coal:		ex Wharf Tls
Miike Lump	Contracted for	—
Miike Small	Contracted for	—
Miike Dust	Contracted for	—
Kishima Lump		20.00
Kishima Dust	No Stock	14.00
Shakano Lump		19.00
Arate Lump		18.00
Shimoyamada Kirigomi		18.00
Shin-Shakano Kirigomi		16.00
Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump		18.50
Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump		17.00
Kaiping Coal:		per ton ex Wharf Tls.
Navy Lump		18.00
Loco Lump		16.50
Linsi Lump		15.00
Washed Nuts		17.00
Washed Slack		16.00
No. 5 Slack		15.50
No. 1 Slack		15.00
No 2 Slack		14.00
Manchurian Coal:		Tls.
Fushun Unscreened ex godown		17.00
Fushun Dust		15.00
Fushun Lump	No Stock	—

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, July 18, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.25
Shanghai Docks Tls. 142.50
New Engineering Tls. 23.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.00
Rapah Tls. 0.82½

Unofficial

North China Insurance Tls. 126.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton Tls. 8.85
Langkats Tls. 15.50
Langkats Tls. 16.00 cash
Shanghai Docks Tls. 146.00 Sept.
Shanghai Docks Tls. 141.00 cash
Shanghai Docks Tls. 143.00 July
Shanghai Docks Tls. 147.00 Sept.
Langkats Tls. 16.50 December
Langkats Tls. 17.00 December
Oriental Cotton Tls. 60.00

AMERICAN TROOPS SECOND TO NONE, THE BRITISH HOLD

Col. Repington Points Out That, Though Numerically Inferior, They Continue To Worst Foe, Who No Longer Derides

MORE OF THEM TRAINING, AWAITING CALL TO FIGHT

Tells How The Breaking Up Of The National Armies Works To Disadvantage—Opposes Newfangled Ideas

By Lieut.-Col. Repington

London, June 14.—In the Bussiares district the Americans have done finely and they have again shown their skill and valor in battle. In a series of engagements during the last week on the front northwest of Chateau-Thierry they have given the Germans some uncommonly hard knocks, handsomely defeated heavy counter attacks and gained important ground.

Here are fighting American marines and infantry against forces numerically superior, and after the experiences now gained by the energy of American fighting progress he will be in less haste than before to deride it.

We have known, of course, that 700,000 Americans were in France, but we could not state the numbers until the American Administration had chosen to announce them. The records of arrivals during the last two months have been most remarkable and most creditable to the Washington Administration, which deserves the hearty thanks of all their comrades-in-arms for the manner in which they have acted in these critical days.

Go Wherever Foch Directs

Americans are fighting wherever the Generalissimo applies for their services. They are holding important sectors in France. They are battling on the Marne and at Montdidier most valiantly. Other divisions are in training while awaiting their turn to engage, and there have joined our armies fine American battalions of which all our commanders speak in the highest terms, comparing them with our Dominion troops, who are second to none.

The Germans may declare, if they please, that the Americans here are not all combatants. Who doubts it? The whole of American administrative services at the front and on the lines of communication and at ports had to be arranged before the troops came out in large numbers, but now there is a strong and steady flow of fighting men and we can almost say that every month a new American army arrives in France.

U Boats Can't Check Flow

Whether it was a good things or not to have announced the numbers is not of much importance, now that the thing has been done, but certainly the fact that this American stream flows so strongly and it not checked in any way by submarines is as great pleasure to the Allies as it must be a cause of bitterness to the enemy.

We can all sympathize with Gen. Pershing, who has 700,000 men under him and yet no army to command. We also find our divisions dispersed for the good of the cause, and a French division is fighting with our armies while our divisions are fighting with the French.

It was not supposed, when the unified command was accepted by all, that it would lead toward the dispersion of the national elements and, still less, that its advocates would next preach an amalgam. Are we sure that we are on the right path in the matter? The question of the breaking up of the national armies has the double disadvantage of causing friction and imposing upon us administrative problems of serious complexity.

I wonder how much knowledge of the administration of armies in the field is possessed by those who talk, for example, of pooling administrative services? Do they know that such pooling, if admitted, must extend to coastal depots, to ports, to ships, and even to their ports of departure? The great thing in the war is to preserve its simplicity as much as possible and not to start newfangled arrangements in critical days.

I think national armies give better returns in war when held together, and that this course gives better assurance of good inter-Allied relations and of simplified administration. Therefore I hope that Lord Milner will not be led astray by phrases and will see to it that our armies are not needlessly broken up.

GIFTS FOR WOUNDED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 16.—The project of offering a shower of gifts for the wounded in celebration of Their Majesties' silver wedding has had most amazing success. At St. James' Palace yesterday Princess Beatrice presented the Queen with 575,761 gifts in kind, besides £9,268. Queen Mary expressed her astonishment at the magnificent total from so many parts of the world. There was an astonishing display in Queen Anne's drawing-room including a most varied offering of gifts from the Dominions. Many cases are still unpacked, while others are on their way to England, so that the figures are incomplete.

MONTEAGLE HERE TODAY

The Canadian Pacific liner Monteagle, 23 days out from Vancouver, with 2,400 tons of cargo for Shanghai, will dock at the Hongkew Wharf, Pootung, this afternoon at four o'clock. The liner will leave Sunday morning at eight o'clock for Hongkong.

AMERICANS SMASHED THREE GERMAN DIVISION

By Charles H. Grasty

Paris, June 11.—Details establish the far-reaching results of the American resistance northwest of Cheateau-Thierry. It was not merely a series of exciting engagements purely local in interest, but really an important action, which may have turned, and very probably did turn, the whole tide of battle.

An American General who saw the beginning of the affair told me that the American's good work caused a change in the German plans and prevented the extending movement to Meaux, which was the German objective.

"Our troops took up positions and waited for the enemy. Two of our regiments in forward positions were able to surprise the advancing Germans, and I have never seen such machine-gun and rifle fire. Its effect was deadly. Our fellows nearly all were natural shots, and every man picked his mark. The enemy were obliged to fall back and reconstitute their units.

"We know now that the Americans have put three German divisions out of business. Our troops were regular infantry, and everything went like clockwork. The only thing these soldiers are afraid of is being hungry and having empty cartridge belts. In this fight they had plenty of food and ammunition, and our doughboys won new glory. These men know now to fire a rifle. They alone of all troops can hit the mark at 600 yards. They have already introduced a new element into European warfare."

CUSTOMS TRADE REPORT

From the Inspectorate General of Customs Statistical Department we have received Volume No. 2 of the Statistical Series—The Quarterly Returns of Trade, for January to March, 1918.

Under each port is given separately the figures for Shipipng Imports, Exports, Re-exports, Inland Transit, Special Tables for Treasure, Tea, Silk, etc., and a section for Revenue.

The figures include the months of January, February and March, 1918, as well as the same period of 1917.

AMUSEMENTS

Olympic Theatre

SHOWING
on
July 19th, 20th, 21st & 22nd
and
Matinee on Sunday 21st

MARY PICKFORD
IN
"A GIRL OF YESTERDAY"
and
Other New Films

VICTORIA THEATRE

Programme
For July 19th, 20th, 21st & 22nd
SHOWING
"Redeeming Love"
FIVE PARTS

Gaumont Graphic

"Wonderful Statue"
COMEDY

"Sophie's Birthday Party"
COMEDY

Bright Lights !

Follow the Crowds to
"The Eldorado"

Bright, Music !

"The Home of Refined Dancing!"

Our First-class Entertainers!

Aldo-Pini Comical Duo

The Williamson Troupe

Change of Programme

TONIGHT

First-Class Floor !

Prof. MARTINEZ Orchestra
"EVERYTHING No. 1"

First-Class Service !

Amusements

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

Bubbling-Well.

July 19th, 20th, and 21st.

"THE LABERYNT"

Featuring Madame Robine, in a Wonderful Four Part Drama.

Also

Scenic and Comic Films

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

DONT MISS the French Review of the Allies, French Park, July 14th.

at the ST. George Cinema.

VERDUN GARDEN

474 Avenue Joffre 474

Musical Concert Every Afternoon at 5 p.m.

OPEN AIR CINEMA AND VAUDEVILLE
from 9 to 12 p.m.

Tonight Tonight

EXTRAORDINARY METRO FEATURE

"Pennington's Choice"

5 Acts Romantic Story Brimful of Surprises

Featuring the Sovereign of the Screen

FRANCIS BUSHMAN AND BEVERLY BAYNE

and the Heavy Weight Boxing Champion J. J. JEFFRIES

Continued Success of

LEO DE MORENA
Etoile Francaise

DARNOL
Artist Comic Excentric.

ISIS THEATRE

Whose Is The

"VOICE on the WIRE?"

See Tonight

The Two Concluding Episodes entitled:

"THE LIGHT AT DAWN"

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Showing Tonight

The Extraordinary Feature in three parts

"THE RESURRECTION"

featuring the celebrated Artist, VALDEMAR PSILANDER

Commencing on Monday, July 22

"THE SECRET KINGDOM"

featuring

CHARLES RICHMAN AND DOROTHY KELLY

A Superb Serial of Romantic Adventure in 15 Episodes.

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The Great Russian Actor

A. N. GERMON Presents a Stirring Russian Film Drama in Four Parts

In which are introduced songs and speeches by A. N. GERMON in the Title Role. **"MARTYRS FOR THE PEOPLE"**

He will also present

"THE LOVER'S COMPETITION"

all the parts being taken by the author: A. N. Germon

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French Eccentric Comedian Dancer and Musician

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DRESS CIRCLE $2.00 *STALLS $1.00*

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DON'T MISS "THE REVIEW OF THE ALLIES" — FRENCH PARK — JULY 14th — AT THE APOLLO

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

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Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,025,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

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The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

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Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Tientsin
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

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Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok
Battambang
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Haiphong
Hankoou
Hanoi
Hongkong
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Noumea
Peking
Papeete
Pnom-Penh
Saigon
Shanghai
Singapore
Tientsin
Tourane

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

4, French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

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A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

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	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

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Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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Newchwang
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O/Amur
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Shanghai
Tientsin
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G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9 Ningpo Road.

Capital $541,000.00
Reserve Fund $11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918) $2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Savings Banks.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. Chen.
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ... $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,279,600.00
Reserve Fund $1,228,552.69
Special Reserve Fund $1,928,928.69

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

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Tientsin
Changchun
Antung
Dalny
Moukden
Newchwang
Harbin
Kirin
Tsinan
Chefoo
Tsingtau
Taiyuan
Kaifeng
Wuhu
Anking
Hangchow
Ningpo
Nanking
Chinkiang
Hsuchow
Soochow
Wusieh
Yangchow
Shanghai
Hankow
Ichang
Changsha
Nanchang
Kiukiang
Foochow
Amoy
Canton
Hongkong
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SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG.
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 50,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt.) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

London Bankers:

The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay
Buenos Ayres
Calcutta
Changchun
Dalny
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kaiyuen
Kobe
London
Los Angeles
Lyons
Manila
Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Rangoon
S. Francisco
Seattle
Shanghai
Shimonoseki
Singapore
Sourabaya
Sydney
Tientsin
Tokio
Tsinanfu
Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) ......H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000

Head Office
No. [illegible] Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG.
Sub. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building

London Office.
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colon (Cristobal C.Z.)
Hongkong
Hankow
Kobe
London
Manila
Medellin
Panama
Peking
San Pedro de Macoris
San Francisco
Santo Domingo
Santiago de los Caballeros
Shanghai
Singapore
Tientsin
Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia
Buenos Aires
Caracas,
Genoa
Habana
Moscow, Russia
Montevideo
Petrograd
Rio de Janeiro
Santiago de Cuba
Santos
San Paulo
Valparaiso

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Bandjermasin
Bandoeng
Cheribon
Djember
Djokjakarta
Hongkong
Kota-Radja
Langsa
Makassar
Medan
Padang
Palembang
Pekalongan
Penang
Pontianak
Rangoon
Semarang
Singapore
Soerabaya
Soerakarta
Tebing-Tinggi
Tegal
Telok-Betong
Tjilatjap
Weltevreden

London Bankers:

National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

W. S. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo
Delhi
Galle
Hongkong
Howrah
Kandy
Karachi
Kota Bahru (Kelantan)
Kuala Lumpur
Madras
Penang
Port Louis (Mauritius)
Rangoon
Shanghai
Singapore

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager

26 The Bund
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital .... Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan

London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 260,000.00
Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2814.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shen Chin Mih, Sub-Manager
[illegible] Sub-Manager

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Col.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Bag
Today							
Moji	Takeshima m.				..	A20.00	19.30
Japan Ports	do	18.30	17.00	..	.	..	17.30
Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe via S. U. A.	Shinyo maru		21.00	..		..	
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00		.		..	21.00
Japan, H'lulu, Canada U.S.A. and Europe via Vancouver				17.00			16.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	E. of Japan	C8.00			..	..	17(18)
Japan	do	..				A9.00	8.30
Foochow	Hasan	21.00	17.00	.	..		21.00
Tsingtao & Dalny	Kobe maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Peking and T'tsin (Every day	Train	..	17.00			..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	15.00		..	..	..
Hankow		..	17.00		..		..
Ningpo			15.00		..	..	..
Tomorrow							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U. S. & Europe via Canada		..	13.30	..	..	.	13.00
Hongkong			17.00	..	..	..	
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin			17.00	..	..	..	
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00			..		21.00
Hongkong and Canton		16.10	..	..		..	15.30
E'ope via N'saki & V'vostock	Penza		..	..	D15.30	..	15.15
Japan and Russia	Penza	14.30		..	.	..	14.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostock	Penza		14.00	..	..		
Nagasaki	Penza			..		F14.30	14.00
Newchwang	Toonan	21.00	..		..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe		13.30	..			..	13.00
Sunday, July 21.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	9.00		..	..	..	8.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..		..	21.00
Monday, July 22.							
Hongkong			17.00	.			
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	21.00	..	..		..	21.00
Tuesday, July 23.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	14.00	13.30	..		..	13.30
Swatow	Tamsui	10.00	9.30	..	..		9.30

A Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon on previous day.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
C Registration 5 p.m. on previous day.
D Money orders and parcel 12 noon.
F Letters and boxes with declared value 2 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 12 noon.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 3 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

中孚銀行
CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin
Shanghai
Peking
Hankow
Nanking
Yangchow
Hsuchow
Pengpu
Tsingkianpu
Chinkiang
Soochow
Wusieh
Hangchow
Ningpo
Shaohsing
Canton
Hongkong

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:

London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
and also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
8.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.
Telephone No. 2618 General Office.
Telephone No. 1929 Manager's Office.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 20,000,000.
Reserve ,, 12,550,000.
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:

Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd; The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York; The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

[illegible], Manager.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination	Mails Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Train		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00 9.00	
Nanking all River Ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, Chinkiang,		
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places ...		2.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.20
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China ..		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train		
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 8.00	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, Huchow, Nanzin and (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)		1.20
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places ...		2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow Linghu	11.00	
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00 11.00	
Taiwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang ...	7.00 11.00	
Courier.		
Chowpu	6.30 11.00	
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha	6.45 11.00	
Cycle Rider		
Siccawei and Taipac ...	8.00 10.00	2.00 4.00 6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00 11.00	2.00 4.00
Sundays only		1.30
Woosung Train.	Close	Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	6.05 7.00 10.10 11.45	2.10 5.00 6.30
Steamer.		Daily. Sundays expected
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow ..		3.30
Steam Launch.	Close	Daily.
	a.m.	p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00 11.00	5.00
Chuking and Fingtun ..	8.00	

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 19	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 20	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
July 20	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co.
July 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 31	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 2	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Aug. 10	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 15	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.
Aug. 17	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Altai Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 17	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 19	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Oct. 5	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 20	—	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
July 20	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 23	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 24	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 24	—	Kobe	Kawachi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 27	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 30	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 31	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 6	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 24	—	Port Said	Esan Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	—	Liverpool, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	—	London, etc.	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 19	9.00*	Swatow	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 19	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
July 19	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
July 19	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 20	3.30	Ningpo and Pootoo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 20	—	Hongkong	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.
July 20	—	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 21	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
July 23	—	Hongkong and Manila	Nanking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 23	—	Hongkong and Manila	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 23	11.00*	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
July 23	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 25	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
July 27	—	Hongkong and Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 29	—	F'chow, K'lung, T'kao	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 18	—	Manila & Singapore	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 28	—	H'kong & Singapore	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 20	—	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
July 20	7.30*	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July 21	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 21	—	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 22	—	Chinwangtao	Kabafuto Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
July 23	3.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
July 23	10.30*	Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July 26	—	Tientsin	Taito Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug. 3	—	Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
July 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
July 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Sulwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
July 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Vessels In Harbor]And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 25 —	Hongkong	Antilochus		
June 11 —	Manila	Bussie Dollar		
June 15 —		Capto		
June 15 —	Japan	Chiyodo Maru	Jap.	
July 10 —	Hankow	Changwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 16 —	Ningpo	Chinchong	Chi.	San Peh S.N.
July 17 —	Japan	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
July 12 —		Fukuken Maru	Jap.	
July 8 —	Japan	Harold Dollar	Br.	
July 16 —	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	N.Y.P. Iron
June 25 —		Iosco		
June 10 —		Jun Maru	Jap.	
June 15 —		Kaio Maru	Jap.	
July 11 —	N. S. Island	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
June 26 —	Chinwangtao	Koyo Maru	Jap.	
July 3 —	Japan	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 28 —	Japan	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	
July 8 —	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
July 17 —	Dalny	Nagasaki Maru	Jap.	
July 16 —	Hankow	Meian		
July 12 —	Tsingtao	Nagata Maru	Jap.	
July 8 —	Hankow	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 15 —		Shyoei Maru	Jap.	
July 6 —	Japan	Sapporo M. No. 3	Jap.	S. Shokai
July 6 —	Japan	Sapporo M. No. 6	Jap.	S. Shokai
July 17 —	Japan	Shinten Maru	Jap.	
July 15 —	Hongkong	Sado Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 12 —	Japan	Taki Maru	Jap.	
July 17 —	Japan	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 11 —	Dalny	Taiten Maru	Jap.	
June 27 —	Hongkon	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 16 —	Swatow	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 4 —	Singapore	Vondel		
June 11 —	Chinwangtao	Yeiko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
July 16 —	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 16 —	Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo tons 3925 Capt. Findelson, will leave on Friday, July 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240 Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N. K. K. Pootung wharf on Friday, July 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru Capt. J. A. Scott will be despatched from N. Y. K. Mail wharf on Saturday, July 20, at about 12 o'oclock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 19, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 19, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire. Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Steamer Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

POOTOO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt. Glen, will leave on Saturday, afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co. Return Fare $20.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tamsui Capt. J. S. Dewolf, will leave on Monday, July 22, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang, Capt. H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Monday, July 29, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on tha same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

MANILA and SINGAPORE.—The Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Hagata, will be despatched on August 18, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.—The Str. Mexico Maru Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Aug. 28, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaish,a, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett will leave from the French Bund on unday, July 21, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kabafuto Maru July 22. For Freight apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central No. 1115.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 23, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401

TIENTSIN.—The Str. Taito Maru Capt. M. Takagi, will be despatched on July 26. For Freight please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Kohoku Maru Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Aug. 3, at ———The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru Capt. Y. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Sept. 6, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Str. Shinyo Maru 22,000 tons Capt. A. Nagano, will be despatched on Friday, July 19, 1918. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 10 a.m. For Pasage apply to T.K.K., T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TAKOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Manila Maru Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on July 31. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular to Invoices must accompany to U.S. A. shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING KOBE, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Altai Maru Capt. ——— will be despatched on August 17. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Considar Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. For Freight, please apply to The O. S. K., No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luen Yi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c, but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sungkiang and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House). or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. VENEZUELA .....July 20	S.S. ECUADOR ......July 27
S.S. ECUADOR ...... Aug. 17	S.S. COLOMBIA .... Aug. 24

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No *Upper Berths*. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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"COLUSA" ......16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ"..15,000 tons
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For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..AUG. 10	S.S. COLUSA ...... AUG. 7
S.S. COLUSA .... Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..Sept. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

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Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For Marseilles
For Genoa
AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.			
"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons)	Capt. N. Kobayashi,	July 30,	July 31
"ALTAI MARU" ...(15,000 tons)	Capt. ———	Aug. 16,	Aug. 17
For Hongkong			
"CANADA MARU" (12,000 tons)	Capt. Y. Yamamoto,	Sept. 5,	Sept. 6
For Manila and Singapore			
"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons)	Capt. S. Nagata,	Aug. 16,	Aug. 18
For Hongkong and Singapore			
"MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons)	Capt. K. Komiya,	Aug. 27,	Aug. 28
CHINA COASTING LINE			
For Tientsin			
"TAITO MARU"...(1,500 tons)	Capt. M. Takagi,	July 25,	July 26
For Tientsin and Dairen			
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons)	Capt. S. Ohba,	Aug. 1,	Aug. 3
For Foochow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao			
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons)	Capt. S. Imai,	July 27,	July 29

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tels. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
ODW	Aug. 13	Hankow	D de Lagree	Fr g-b:				
	June 9		Gnat	Br g-b.				
8D	June 1	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190			McFeater
WTW	Oct. 27	Y'tze	Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
OD	May 29	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	48	H. Delano
	June 11	Curise	Teal	Br. g-b.				
8D	May 13	Curise	Toba	Jap. g-b.				
YTPDW	May 10	Curise	Woodlark	Br g-b	150	6	38	

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
PACIFIC SERVICE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE
via VANCOUVER
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong
Empress of Japan .... July 20	Monteagle .... July 21
Monteagle* .... Aug. 2	Empress of Japan .. Sept. 3
Empress of Japan .... Sept. 14	Monteagle .... Sept. 21
Monteagle .... Oct. 5	Empress of Japan .... Oct. 29

*Monteagle calls at Moji

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For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund,
Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T.K.K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFCE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons or San Francisco, July 19, 1918
KOREA MARU ...... 20,000 tons for San Francisco, Aug. 16, 1918
SIBERIA MARU ..... 18,000 tons or San Francisco, Aug. 30, 1918
TENYO MARU ...... 22,000 tons or San Francisco, Sept. 9, 1918
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons or San Francisco, Oct. 5, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

KOREA MARU ...... 20,000 tons for Hongkong, Aug. 3, 1918
SIBERIA MARU .... 18,000 tons for Hongkong, Aug. 10, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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THE AMERICAN STEAMERS
"NANKING" (14,000 TONS) AND "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING" .... AUGUST 10th
S.S. "CHINA" .... SEPT. 10th

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" .... JULY 23rd
S.S. "CHINA" .... AUGUST 22nd

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates etc. apply to

G. J. PETROCELLI,
Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773

* S.S. "NANKING" Does not call at Nagasaki

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW.

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

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For London or Liverpool via ports.
* (For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	————	
KANAGAWA MARU ..	12,500	————	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	July 29
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Aug. 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Soida,	July 23
TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	July 30
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Aug. 6

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	July 20
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	July 24
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	July 27
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,500	Capt. N. Nojiri,	July 31

FOR JAPAN

KAWACHI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Ikawa,	July 24

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Aug. 19

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	————	Sept. 3
KATORI MARU	19,000	————	Oct. 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	————	July 28
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	————	Aug. 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500	————	Aug. 21
TANGO MARU	14,000	————	Sept. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000	————	Oct. 16

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^{00} – Midnight, 13^{30} – 1^{30} p.m.

July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
20^{35}	8^{35}	3^{00}	0	dep. Peking arr.	22^{30}	19^{50}	10^{20}
23^{45}	11^{12}	6^{35}	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	19^{35}	17^{00}	7^{20}
23^{50}	11^{17}	6^{40}	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	19^{30}	16^{58}	7^{10}
0^{00}	11^{25}	6^{50}	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep	19^{20}	16^{45}	7^{00}
19^{10}	5^{20}	23^{10}	524	arr. Mukden dep	2^{30}	. .	10^{40}

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
7^{15}	11^{30}	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	17^{05}	16^{12}
7^{25}	11^{40}	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	16^{55}	16^{02}
7^{45}	12^{00}	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	16^{31}	15^{4}[illegible]
11^{38}	15^{00}	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	13^{32}	12^{21}
14^{57}	17^{46}	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	10^{48}	9^{26}
18^{01}	20^{21}	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	8^{06}	6^{40}
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
8^{00}	20^{31}	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	7^{56}	18^{12}
10^{39}	22^{31}	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	6^{01}	15^{42}
13^{00}	0^{38}	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	3^{49}	13^{11}
13^{15}	0^{48}	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	3^{39}	12^{56}
15^{56}	3^{16}	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	1^{20}	10^{32}
18^{16}	4^{40}	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	23^{36}	8^{10}
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
6^{30}	4^{57}	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	23^{29}	20^{10}
11^{56}	8^{33}	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	19^{53}	14^{12}
12^{06}	8^{40}	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	19^{46}	14 [illegible]
16^{57}	11^{52}	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	16^{18}	9^{22}
18^{48}	13^{00}	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	—	15^{30}	7 [illegible]

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	14^{30}	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	14^{10}	. .
23^{00}	14^{20}	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	14^{15}	6^{50}
7^{00}	21^{20}	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	7^{55}	23^{00}

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line							Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line						
9^{30}	13^{50}	21^{30}	d. Yenchowfu a.	6^{30}	12^{30}	20^{00}	5^{30}	11^{10}	18^{00}	d. Lincheng a.	8^{10}	14^{10}	21^{00}
10^{12}	14^{55}	22^{32}	a. Tsiningchow d.	5^{2}[illegible]	11^{25}	18^{58}	6^{38}	12^{19}	19^{08}	a. Tsochuang d.	7^{02}	13^{02}	19^{52}

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

3^{00} — train runs on Thursday only 2^{30} — train runs on Fridays only.

3^{00} — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to th Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements ntended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

INDIAN PRINCE GRATIFIED BY SCHEME OF REFORM

Welcomes Proposals for Greater Self-Government And Asserts Loyalty Of States

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 13.—H. R. H. the Maharajah of Patiala, in the course of a statement to the Times concerning the report on the reform of the legislature in India, testifies to the thoroughness and care with which Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, and the Viceroy of India conducted the enquiry in India. "Their report is a fitting sequel to the most important enquiry conducted in India in recent years."

He was glad to see in the chapter dealing with the Indian States, a reference to their efforts in the war. "We feel the quarrel of the King-Emperor is our quarrel and, so far as the Princes of India are concerned, the war has linked us closer, if that was possible, than ever to the throne, and the person of the King-Emperor."

He did not doubt that he was expressing the opinion of his brother Princes in welcoming wholeheartedly the proposals ensuring that in questions where British India and the Indian States are jointly concerned the views of the Princes of India should be presented to the Government by an authoritative body speaking on their behalf. "We look forward to taking our place in the organic development of the British Empire and, if we are to do this satisfactorily, provision must exist for taking our views into account with regard to the relations of India as a whole and foreign states and also with regard to such questions as defense, currency and Customs."

He was unable to speak on behalf of British India with regard to the recommendations for the development of provisional self government or suggested changes in the Government of India but he would draw the attention of his fellow countrymen to the statement made by Sir Satyendra Sinha on the 8th. He was confident that Sir Sanyendra Sinha's judgment would receive very careful consideration in India. The ruling Princes realised how closely the fortunes of their States were interwoven with those of British India and they welcomed such developments designed to associate the people of British India more directly with the responsibilities of administration as they realised that such changes would promote unity in India and prosperity and contentment in the Empire.

Hsu Shu-cheng Denies Coup Coming In Peking

Visits Hayashi To Say Reports Of Impending Crash Are Untrue

General Hsu Shu-cheng, Tuan Chi-jui's chief lieutenant, called on Baron Hayashi the Japanese minister yesterday morning and denied the reports of an impending coup in Peking. He stated that these rumors were spread to create bad feeling between General Tuan and others in the Government and to defeat the Government's policy in suppressing the South with armed force. General Hsu Shu-cheng left for Mukden last night.

Following a long period of silence, General Tang Chi-yao, the Tuchun of Yunnan, telegraphed to the Peking Government yesterday offering certain peace proposals, according to Peking reports. His proposition is, that the Southwest will suspend under the condition that President Li Yuan-hung either resumes his office or tenders his resignation to a legally constituted Parliament and that the defunct Parliament be restored.

19 Americans Died Here In The Last Six Months

The records of the United States Court show that nineteen Americans citizens died here during the half year ended June 30. As a matter of fact the deaths occurred in as many weeks. Five estates are now in course of settlement in the Consular Court and six in the United States Court, while in the case of eight of the deceased, who were infants or housewives, no estates are concerned.

The Weather

Misty and damp. The maximum temperature yesterday was 86.7 and the minimum 75.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 88 and 75.8.

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on July 16, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	15-20
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	12-14
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	12-14
Pomfret	„	12-14
Salmon	„	18-20
Small	„	none
Soles	„	12-14
Whitebait	„	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	50-$1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-16
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	25-40
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Fruit		
Appricots	per lb.	8-10
Apples	„	8-12
Bananas	„	6-7
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	12-14
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	2-4
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	„	6-10
Pear	per lb.	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	7-8
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	„	8-10
Pears	per lb.	none
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Broad Beans	„	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	4-5
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	„	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	2-3
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.20-1.40
Peas	per lb.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	4-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.50
Flour Australian	„	$4.20
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.35
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	30
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per lbs.	$2.55
Bran		$1.70
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.50
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.04
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

F. J. W. Melville,
Chief Inspector.

Dr. C. CAMERON

DENTAL SPECIALIST

38 Nanking Road
SHANGHAI

Office Hours

9 to 12
2 „ 6

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Saturday, July 20, 1918.

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the R.M.S. Empress of Japan will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers on board the R.V.F. s.s. [illegible] will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Tuesday, July 23, 1918.

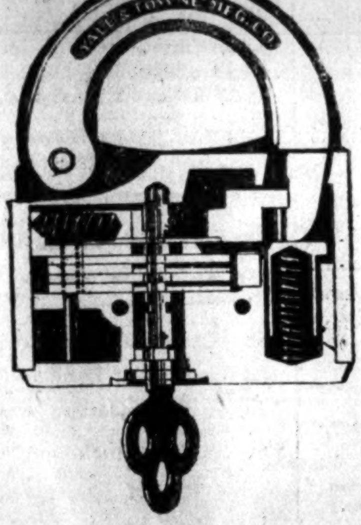
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 3.30 a.m.

The Reason

For Yale Security

Not what you **see** but what is **concealed** within the case differentiates the Yale lock from other kinds.

The hidden mechanism, as near **perfect** as skill and experience can make it, is adjusted to just **one** key—every tumbler is arranged to accommodate one key and **no other.**


YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO.

In this mechanism is **strength**—Strength to resist an attack of force when wires and false keys have failed. In this strength and perfect workmanship is **your** security; the security you buy when you insist on Yale products.

Look for the YALE *Trade Mark*

MUSTARD & CO.

Sole Agents

22 Museum Road Shanghai

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up **(Main Line)**

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	..	7.55	8.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	22.00
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH ....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.29	2.10
CHANGCHOW ... dep.	6.50	11.33	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG ....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG ..... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING ....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW ....dep.	..	15.30	T.P.R. Second day P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ......dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	16.29		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	16.56		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING ....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING ....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R. Second day T.P.R.	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU ......dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW ....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.30		..
NANKING ......dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	13.45	*14.20	16.35	23.00
CHINKIANG ....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.30	13.30	16.06	18.36	1.00
TANYANG ......dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.09	..
CHANGCHOW ..dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.19	15.05	17.30	20.30	3.00
WUSIH ....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.30	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ......dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.08	19.21	..	5.13
SHANGHAI NORTH ......arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.30	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up **(BRANCH LINE)**

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.10	20.40
KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.50
WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.06	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" **MAIN LINE.**

STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South	*dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	....	*8.16*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sungkiang	dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai	dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah	dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan	dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	...	....
Zahkou	arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou	dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow	dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan	dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah	dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing	dep.	...	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.20	19.20
Kashai	dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang	dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction	*dep.*	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South	*arr.*	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction	dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei	dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield	dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North	arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU **KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.**

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow......	dep.	7.20	9.16	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou.........	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	....

ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Zahkou.........	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Hangchow......	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car

Business and Official Notices

LOST

The American Fourth of July Fete Committee would be glad of information leading to the recovery of a British Union Jack 9 ft. long and a Chinese Ensign 12 ft. long, both marked "S.N.R.", which were used in the decoration of Verdun Gardens. Reward. Address G. F. Ashley, c/o China Realty Co., Ltd.

18746

NOTICE

The winning number in the raffle for the "Briton" motor car is 388.

18751

T. Ichiki & Co.
Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 36, North Szechuen Road,
Phone North 2631.

CARPETS OF EXCELLENCE

At the Lowest Possible Prices.
Come and See Us.

The HWA YENG Factory—the largest and most modern of its kind—invites your inspection and patronage. We have a large stock of Tientsin carpets and rugs from which to choose. The best patterns manufactured from guaranteed quality sheep or camel hair. Our dyes are warranted fadeless. Customers' own designs made up to order.

Prices according to quality and size, from $7.50 upwards or, by the square foot, at $0.50 to $1.40 per foot.

For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom. PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be importuned to buy; we leave this matter to your judgement.

Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shanse Road Corner. The No. is

127 PEKING ROAD.

Beware of imitation Carpets—purported to be made from camel or sheeps' wool—which are really manufactured from Hemp.

A Camel wool carpet will wear for 15 years.

A Hemp Carpet will wear for only 3 years.

TURKISH BATH

and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, limbogo, neuralgia and alcoholic and necotin poison.

15 years' experience in U.S.A.
Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768. 26 North Szechuen Road.

Dr. James Yuking
Men's Diseases only
Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Y.282 North Szechuen Road
Special rates to men in uniform.

SZECHWAN PROVINCE
EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS.
Telegraphic Address:
WIDLER, CHUNGKING.
A. B. C. Code 5th. Ed.
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.

WIDLER & CO.
太 W 公 司 平
CHUNGKING

Born 1915—Still Existing

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited

SHAREHOLDERS are notified that a Dividend of Five percent (5%) for the half year ending 30th June, 1918, has been declared and Dividend Warrants will be issued on Monday, the 29th day of July, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1918.

18680

NOTICE

The following gentlemen have this day been given authority by me to sign this firm per procuration:

FERDINAND G. BOULON,
Manager Import Division.
CHARLES D. KOMAROFF,
Manager Export Division.
JOSEPH J. KEEGAN,
Managing Director.
GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE
FAR EASTERN DIVISION INC.

July 17th, 1918.

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)
For
Venereal and Surgical Disease.
Man and Woman's Disease.
Skin disease and rheumatism,
Test of blood,
Inject all kind of vaccine,
Serum and 606 (1914),
Charge moderate.
Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road)
Tel. North 2279. 17846

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

—BILL SMITH—

POETRY

Rainy weather hinders sport,
But not the sale of French Liqueur Port.

(By "Port" Bill means "Peppermint")

Elephant Head French Liqueur Peppermint is excellent.

ASK BILL!

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors—
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.

17997

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

10 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.
Big Stock
of
FILET LACES
for
WHOLESALE

AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
SWEET
PURE
&
WHOLESOME

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,
Connell Bros. Company,
Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

We Have Just Received a Shipment of
AMERICAN EUREKA COOL-CLOTH
in Wool and Linen Bodies.

This is the ideal cloth for your Summer suits. All patterns and colors in stock. The first to reach Shanghai. You will like it.

See Our Samples and Order Now!

HENRY THE TAILOR
14 J Seward Road

HIRE CARS

$3.00 Per Hour
$1.00 Minimum
'PHONE 4257
The Hudford Garage
89-91 RUE MONTAUBAN

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
A1235 BROADWAY & 617 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI
Stocks of
Metals, Hardware and Sundries.
Contractors to
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

CORPORATION SEALS

AND LETTER-HEAD EMBOSSERS
IN ANY DESIGN
$18.50 Mex. & Upwards

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD SHANGHAI

Your Next Storage Battery should be a—

Prest-O-Lite

There is a correct size for your car

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

Cheap Lighting

Everybody, of course, knows that electricity is the cleanest, softest and in ALL respects the best illuminant, but not everybody yet knows that

THE METAL LAMP

has cut down the cost of electric lighting to a third of its former amount making it the CHEAPEST illuminant.

PRICE OF METAL LAMPS

16, 25, 32 and 50 c.p.	Tls. 0.40 each.
100 c.p.	,, 0.85 ,,
200 c.p.	,, 2.50 ,,

Obtainable at the
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. NO. 2660

VERDUN GARDEN

474 AVENUE JOFFRE

BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

SUNDAY, 21st JULY
at 9 p.m. SPECIAL DINNER
WITH CONCERT
at 11.30 p.m. DANCING

Dinner should be ordered in advance by letter either at the Verdun Garden or at the Hotel de France up to
Sunday Morning

THE VERDUN GARDEN WITH ITS VAST GREENS, NICE PATHS, UNSURPASSED SERVICE AND COOL AIR IS THE ONLY PLACE IN SHANGHAI TO PASS A PLEASANT EVENING

18737

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 432.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

To let first floor furnished room with bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two batchelors. Also one attic room. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE TO LET: 10 Chaoufoong Road. Small detached house ready for immediate occupation. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

18727 J.22.

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60 Apply premises for inspection; further particulars Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

18574

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

SUITES of office and godowns to let, in the CHINA PRESS Building and 17 Museum Road. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

18694 J.19.

EDUCATIONAL

LADY will give lessons during holidays, advanced subjects. Boys preferred. Can teach in French or English. Apply to Box 114, THE CHINA PRESS.

18745 J.21.

FRENCH LESSONS: By French lady, new and easy method. Also translations, 17 Nanking Road, top floor.

18749 J.19.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED small furnished house by responsible tenants. Please apply to Box 108, THE CHINA PRESS.

18734 J.19.

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED: Godown, near river or Soochow Creek. Reply stating rent, size, etc., to Box 112, THE CHINA PRESS.

18741 J.20.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FOR RENT a large bed-sitting room and verandah, with board near French Park; gentleman. Apply to Box 116, THE CHINA PRESS.

18752 J.21.

BRITISH BACHELOR requires small furnished room and bathroom for the month of August only with full board. Near Bund locality preferred. Replies to Box No. 103, THE CHINA PRESS.

18726 J.19.

WANTED flat of two rooms and kitchen, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 89, THE CHINA PRESS.

18699 J.20.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN A1 lady stenographer (American), is open for immediate engagement, all or part time. Apply to Box 117, THE CHINA PRESS.

POSITION WANTED by an experienced young man, with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping. Good references. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 73, THE CHINA PRESS.

18742 J.25.

WANTED position by young man, with knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work. Good references. Apply to Box 107, THE CHINA PRESS.

18733 J.19.

WANTED: Young experienced Chinese, desires position as translator, correspondence clerk, office assistant or typist. Good knowledge of English. References. Moderate salary. Please apply to Box 85, THE CHINA PRESS.

18690 J.19.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED to rent services of bitch, (large one preferred) in milk to raise puppies. Apply to Box 113, THE CHINA PRESS.

18743 J.25.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Gent's 14 Karat Solid Gold Waltham Watch, 19 Jewels, Riverside Movement, $75.00, quick sale. Apply to Box 118, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE: a 4½ h.p. (R.A.C.) motor cycle with side-car (B.S.A. Co.), hood, apron, tools, etc., complete, used 9 months and in perfect condition, 65 miles per gallon consumption. Owner buying larger machine. Apply to Box 115, THE CHINA PRESS.

18748 J.25.

FOR SALE: Indian motor-cycle and side-car, fitted with Schebler carburetor, electric lights, extra horn, loose covers and hood. Guaranteed. Owner buying car. Apply to Box 109, THE CHINA PRESS.

18735 J.20.

FOR SALE. New desk fans, just imported, 220 volts A.C. 16" oscillating, 3 speeds, Tls. 27. 12" oscillating 3 speeds, Tls. 23. Apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.